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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER  
**CPI-042CPUS****TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES  
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)  
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C.371**

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

**09/403075**INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION  
**PCT/US99/02974**INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE  
**12 February 1999 (12.02.99)**PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED  
**13 February 1998 (13.02.98)**

## TITLE OF INVENTION

**MEKK1 PROTEINS AND FRAGMENTS THEREOF FOR USE IN REGULATING APOPTOSIS**

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

**Gary L. JOHNSON**

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C.371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☐ This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371 (f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371 (b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. ☐ A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
  - a. ☒ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau)  
**(82 sheets and 25 sheets of drawings);**
  - b. ☐ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
  - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☐ A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C 371(c)(2)).
7. ☒ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
  - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
  - b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
  - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
  - d. ☒ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)) **(unexecuted) (3 sheets);**
10. ☐ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

**Items 11. to 16. below concern document(s) or information included:**

11. ☐ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included
13. ☐ A FIRST preliminary amendment.  
☐ A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A substitute specification.
15. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
16. ☒ Other items or information: **Transmittal Letter (2 sheets in duplicate); PCT Request (Form PCT/RO/101) (4 sheets); PCT International Published Application (WO 99/41385) (with International Search Report attached) (149 sheets); Transmittal Letter for Diskette Containing Sequence Listing (2 sheets) along with Sequence Listing (35 sheets); Check (#033124)(S1662); Certificate of Express Mailing (1 sheet); and Return Postcard.**

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.53) <b>09/403075</b>		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. <b>PCT/US99/02974</b>		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NO. <b>CPI-042CPPC</b>			
17. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: <b>BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)) .(a/o November 1, 1999):</b> Search Report has been prepared by the EPO or JPO.....\$840 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482).....\$670 No international preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but international search fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)).....\$760 Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO.....\$970 International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(2)-(4).....\$96				<b>CALCULATIONS</b> PTO USE ONLY  <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; height: 100px; vertical-align: bottom; text-align: center;"><b>\$840</b></td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> </table>		<b>\$840</b>	
<b>\$840</b>							
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =							
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than 20 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$--			
<b>CLAIMS</b>	<b>NUMBER FILED</b>	<b>NUMBER EXTRA</b>	<b>RATE</b>				
Total claims	67 -20 =	47	X \$18.00	<b>\$846</b>			
Independent claims	24 -3 =	21	X \$78.00	<b>\$1638</b>			
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)			+ 260.00	\$--			
<b>TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =</b>				<b>\$3324</b>			
Reduction of 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity Statement must also be filed (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28) (Enclosed)				<b>\$1662</b>			
<b>SUBTOTAL =</b>				<b>\$1662</b>			
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$--			
<b>TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =</b>				<b>\$1662</b>			
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property				\$--			
<b>TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =</b>				<b>\$1662</b>			
				Amount to be: refunded	\$		
				charged	\$		

- a. ☒ A check (#033124) in the amount of \$1662 to cover the above fees is enclosed.
- b. ☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. \_\_\_\_\_ in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.
- c. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 12-0080. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

**NOTE:** Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

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 Date: 12 October 1999

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REGISTRATION NUMBER

Applicant: Patentee: Gary L. JOHNSON Attorney's  
Serial or Patent No.: U.S. National Phase of PCT/US99/02974 (USSN 09/403,075) Docket No.: CPI-042CPUS  
Filed or Issued: 12 February 1999  
Title: MEKKI PROTEINS AND FRAGMENTS THEREOF FOR USE IN REGULATING APOPTOSIS

**VERIFIED STATEMENT (DECLARATION) CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS**  
(37 CFR 1.9(f) and 1.27(d)) - NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

I hereby declare that I am an official empowered to act on behalf of the nonprofit organization identified below:

NAME OF NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION National Jewish Center for Immunology and Respiratory Medicine  
ADDRESS OF NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION 1400 Jackson Street, Denver, Colorado 80206

**TYPE OF NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION**

- ☐ UNIVERSITY OR OTHER INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION  
☐ TAX EXEMPT UNDER INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE CODE (26 USC 501(a) and 501(c)(3))  
☒ NONPROFIT SCIENTIFIC OR EDUCATIONAL UNDER STATUTE OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (NAME OF STATE Colorado)  
(CITATION OF STATUTE Colo. Rev. Stat., 7-20-102(10) (1986))  
☐ WOULD QUALIFY AS TAX EXEMPT UNDER INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE CODE (26 USC 501(a) and 501(c)(3)) IF LOCATED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
☐ WOULD QUALIFY AS NONPROFIT SCIENTIFIC OR EDUCATIONAL UNDER STATUTE OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IF LOCATED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (NAME OF STATE \_\_\_\_\_)  
(CITATION OF STATUTE \_\_\_\_\_)

I hereby declare that the nonprofit organization identified above qualifies as a nonprofit organization as defined in 37 CFR 1.9(e) for purposes of paying reduced fees to the United States Patent and Trademark Office regarding the invention described in

- ☐ the specification filed herewith with title as listed above.  
☒ the application identified above.  
☐ the patent identified above.

I hereby declare that rights under contract or law have been conveyed to and remain with the nonprofit organization regarding the above identified invention.

If the rights held by the nonprofit organization are not exclusive, each individual, concern or organization having rights in the invention is listed below\* and no rights to the invention are held by any person, other than the inventor, who would not qualify as an independent inventor under 37 CFR 1.9(c) if that person made the invention, or by any concern which would not qualify as a small business concern under 37 CFR 1.9(d) or a nonprofit organization under 37 CFR 1.9(e).

\*NOTE: Separate verified statements are required from each named person, concern or organization having rights to the invention averring to their status as small entities. (37 CFR 1.27)


NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS ☐ INDIVIDUAL ☐ SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN ☐ NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS ☐ INDIVIDUAL ☐ SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN ☐ NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION

I acknowledge the duty to file, in this application or patent, notification of any change in status resulting in loss of entitlement to small entity status prior to paying, or at the time of paying, the earliest of the issue fee or any maintenance fee due after the date on which status as a small entity is no longer appropriate. (37 CFR 1.28(b))

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application, any patent issuing thereon, or any patent to which this verified statement is directed.

NAME OF PERSON SIGNING Jame Crapo, M.D.  
TITLE IN ORGANIZATION OF PERSON SIGNING Executive Vice President of Academic Affairs  
ADDRESS OF PERSON SIGNING 1400 Jackson Street, Denver, Colorado 80206

  
SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE 5/3/00

25/PRTS

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- 1 -

**MEKK1 PROTEINS AND FRAGMENTS THEREOF  
FOR USE IN REGULATING APOPTOSIS**

**Government Funding**

- 5 This invention was made in part with government support under USPHS Grants DK37871, DK48845, CA58157 and GM30324, each awarded by the National Institutes of Health. The government has certain rights in this invention.

**Field of the Invention**

- 10 This invention relates to isolated nucleic acid molecules encoding MEKK1 proteins, substantially pure MEKK1 proteins, and products and methods for regulating apoptosis in cells.

**Background of the Invention**

- 15 Mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPKs) (Mitogen-Activated Protein Kinases, also called extracellular signal-regulated kinases or ERKs) are rapidly activated in response to ligand binding by both growth factor receptors that are tyrosine kinases and receptors that are coupled to heterotrimeric guanine nucleotide binding proteins (G proteins). MAPKs integrate multiple intracellular signals transmitted by various second  
20 messengers via a mechanism which involves the phosphorylation and regulation of the activity of enzymes and transcription factors including the EGF receptor, Rsk 90, phospholipase A<sub>2</sub>, c-Myc, c-Jun and Elk-1/TCF.

- MAPKs are in turn phosphorylated and regulated by proteins called MEKs (MAPK Kinase or ERK Kinase) or MKK (MAP Kinase kinase). The MEKs  
25 phosphorylate MAPKs on both tyrosine and threonine residues which results in activation of MAPKs. MEKs are likewise phosphorylated and regulated by one of two distinct classes of mammalian serine-threonine protein kinase, the Rafs or the MEKKs (MEK Kinases).

- Certain biological functions, such as growth and differentiation, are tightly  
30 regulated by signal transduction pathways within cells. Signal transduction pathways maintain the balanced steady state functioning of a cell. Disease states can arise when signal transduction in a cell breaks down, thereby removing the tight control that typically exists over cellular functions. For example, tumors develop when regulation of cell growth is disrupted, enabling a clone of cells to expand indefinitely. Because signal  
35 transduction networks regulate a multitude of cellular functions depending upon the cell type, a wide variety of diseases can result from abnormalities in such networks. Devastating diseases such as cancer, autoimmune diseases, allergic reactions,

inflammation, neurological disorders and hormone-related diseases can result from abnormal signal transduction.

Given the importance of signal transduction molecules in regulating a variety of cellular processes and the important consequences of signal transduction aberrancies in disease states, there exists a need to identify novel signaling molecules. Moreover, understanding intracellular signaling pathways is advantageous in identifying and developing pharmacological and therapeutic agents targeted towards particular signaling molecules.

#### 10 **Summary of the Invention**

The present invention is based, at least in part, on the identification of MEKK1 protein and nucleic acid molecules, in particular, human MEKK1 molecules, as well as bioactive fragments of MEKK1 molecules useful in regulating cellular apoptosis.

In one aspect, the present invention relates to isolated nucleic acid molecules having sequences that encode MEKK1 proteins, MEKK1 proteins, and antibodies raised against such proteins. In one embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3. The sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 corresponds to a murine MEKK1 cDNA. The predicted amino acid sequence of murine MEKK1 is set forth as SEQ ID NO 4. This cDNA comprises sequences encoding the murine MEKK1 protein (*i.e.*, "the coding region", from nucleotides 15-4496), as well as 5' untranslated sequences (nucleotides 1-14) and 3' untranslated sequences (nucleotides 4497-5253). The predicted amino acid sequence of murine MEKK1 is set forth as SEQ ID NO 4. In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule of the invention comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:5. The sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 corresponds to a human MEKK1 cDNA. This cDNA comprises sequences encoding human MEKK1 protein (*i.e.*, a "coding region", from nucleotides 3-3911). The predicted amino acid sequence of human MEKK1 is set forth as SEQ ID NO 5.

In another aspect, this invention provides isolated nucleic acid molecules encoding MEKK1 proteins or biologically active portions or fragments thereof (*e.g.*, apoptotic portions or fragments), as well as nucleic acid fragments suitable as primers or hybridization probes for the detection of MEKK1-encoding nucleic acids.

In one embodiment, a MEKK1 nucleic acid molecule is 90% homologous to the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, or complement thereof. In a preferred embodiment, an isolated MEKK1 nucleic acid molecule has the nucleotide sequence shown SEQ ID NO:3, or a complement thereof. In another embodiment, a MEKK1 nucleic acid molecule comprises nucleotides 15-4496 of SEQ ID NO:3. In

another preferred embodiment, an isolated MEKK nucleic acid molecule has the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:5. In another embodiment, a MEKK1 nucleic acid molecule comprises nucleotides 3-3911 of SEQ ID NO:5.

In another embodiment, a MEKK1 nucleic acid molecule includes a nucleotide  
5 sequence encoding a protein having an amino acid sequence substantially homologous to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6. In another preferred embodiment, a MEKK1 nucleic acid molecule includes a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein having an amino acid sequence at least 90% homologous to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6. In yet another embodiment, a MEKK1  
10 nucleic acid molecule is a naturally occurring nucleotide sequence (*e.g.*, a naturally-occurring human or murine nucleotide sequence).

Another embodiment of the invention features isolated nucleic acid molecules which specifically detect MEKK1 nucleic acid molecules relative to nucleic acid molecules encoding non-MEKK1 proteins. For example, in one embodiment, an  
15 isolated nucleic acid molecule hybridizes under stringent conditions to a nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, or a complement thereof. In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule hybridizes to about nucleotides 1-2400 of SEQ ID NO:3. In another embodiment, an isolated nucleic acid molecule is at least 500 nucleotides in length and hybridizes under  
20 stringent conditions to a nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, or a complement thereof

Another embodiment of the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule which is antisense to the coding strand of a MEKK1 nucleic acid.

Another aspect of the invention provides a vector comprising a MEKK1 nucleic  
25 acid molecule. In certain embodiments, the vector is a recombinant expression vector. In another embodiment, the invention provides a host cell containing a vector of the invention. The invention also provides a method for producing a MEKK1 protein by culturing in a suitable medium, a host cell of the invention containing a recombinant expression vector such that a MEKK1 protein is produced.

Another aspect of this invention features isolated or recombinant MEKK1  
30 proteins and polypeptides. In one embodiment, an isolated protein includes a biologically active portion of a MEKK1 protein (*e.g.*, an apoptotic portion). In another embodiment, an isolated MEKK1 protein has an amino acid sequence substantially homologous to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6. In a  
35 preferred embodiment, a MEKK1 protein has an amino acid sequence at least about 90% homologous to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6. In another

embodiment, a MEKK1 protein has the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6.

Another embodiment of the invention features an isolated MEKK1 protein which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence at least about 90% homologous to a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, or a complement thereof. This invention further features an isolated MEKK1 protein which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence which hybridizes under stringent hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:5, or a complement thereof.

The MEKK1 proteins of the present invention, or biologically active portions thereof, can be operatively linked to a non-MEKK1 polypeptide (e.g., heterologous amino acid sequences) to form MEKK1 fusion proteins. The invention further features antibodies that specifically bind MEKK1 proteins, such as monoclonal or polyclonal antibodies. In addition, the MEKK1 proteins or biologically active portions thereof can be incorporated into pharmaceutical compositions, which optionally include pharmaceutically acceptable carriers.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for detecting the presence of a MEKK1 protein in a sample (e.g., biological sample) by contacting the sample with a compound which selectively binds to the protein and determining whether the compound binds to the protein in the sample to thereby detect the presence of a MEKK1 protein in the sample.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for detecting the presence of a MEKK1 nucleic acid molecule in a sample (e.g., biological sample) by contacting the sample with a nucleic acid probe or primer which selectively hybridizes to the nucleic acid molecule and determining whether the probe or primer binds to a nucleic acid molecule in the sample to thereby detect the presence of a MEKK1 nucleic acid molecule in the sample.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a method for detecting the presence of MEKK1 activity in a biological sample by contacting the biological sample with an agent capable of detecting MEKK1 activity such that the presence of MEKK1 activity is detected in the biological sample.

In another aspect, the invention provides a method for modulating MEKK1 activity comprising contacting the cell with an agent that modulates MEKK1 activity such that MEKK1 activity in the cell is modulated. In one embodiment, the agent inhibits MEKK1 activity. In another embodiment, the agent stimulates MEKK1 activity. In one embodiment, the agent is an antibody that specifically binds to a MEKK1 protein. In another embodiment, the agent modulates expression of MEKK1

by modulating transcription of a MEKK1 gene or translation of a MEKK1 mRNA. In yet another embodiment, the agent is a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence that is antisense to the coding strand of a MEKK1 mRNA or a MEKK1 gene.

- In one embodiment, the methods of the present invention are used to treat a
- 5 subject having a disorder characterized by aberrant MEKK1 protein or nucleic acid expression or activity by administering an agent which is a MEKK1 modulator to the subject. In one embodiment, the MEKK1 modulator is a MEKK1 protein. In another embodiment the MEKK1 modulator is a MEKK1 nucleic acid molecule. In yet another embodiment, the MEKK1 modulator is a peptide, peptidomimetic, or other small
  - 10 molecule. In a preferred embodiment, the disorder characterized by aberrant MEKK1 protein or nucleic acid expression is a developmental, differentiative, proliferative disorder, an immunological disorder, or cell death.

- The present invention also provides a diagnostic assay for identifying the presence or absence of a genetic alteration characterized by at least one of (i) aberrant
- 15 modification or mutation of a gene encoding a MEKK1 protein; (ii) mis-regulation of said gene; and (iii) aberrant post-translational modification of a MEKK1 protein, wherein a wild-type form of said gene encodes an protein with a MEKK1 activity.

- The present invention also includes methods to use MEKK1 proteins to regulate apoptosis. The invention provides active fragments of MEKK1 proteins that are
- 20 generated upon cleavage of MEKK1 with a caspase protease. These active fragments are capable of stimulating apoptosis. Moreover, the invention provides protease-resistant forms of MEKK1 proteins, that are resistant to cleavage by caspase proteases and that are capable of inhibiting apoptosis. Still further, the invention provides methods for generating an active fragment of MEKK1, methods of identifying
  - 25 modulators of the apoptotic activity of an active fragment of MEKK1 and methods of identifying modulators of caspase-mediated cleavage of MEKK1.

- It has been discovered that MEK kinase 1 (MEKK1), a 196 kDa protein kinase, functions to integrate proteases and signal transduction pathways involved in the regulation of apoptosis. Cleavage of mouse MEKK1 at Asp<sup>874</sup> generates a 91 kDa
- 30 kinase fragment and a 113 kDa NH<sub>2</sub>-terminal fragment. The kinase fragment of MEKK1 induces apoptosis. Cleavage of MEKK1 and apoptosis are inhibited by p35 and CrmA, viral inhibitors of the ICE/FLICE proteases that commit cells to apoptosis. Mutation of the MEKK1 sequence <sup>871</sup>DTVD<sup>874</sup>, a cleavage site for CCP32-like proteases, to alanines inhibited proteolysis of MEKK1 and apoptosis induced by
  - 35 overexpression of MEKK1. Inhibition of MEKK1 proteolysis inhibited apoptosis but did not block MEKK1 stimulation of c-Jun kinase activity, indicating that c-Jun kinase activation was not sufficient for apoptosis. During the apoptotic response to UV



irradiation, cisplatin, etoposide and mitomycin C, MEKK1 undergoes a phosphorylation-dependent activation followed by its proteolysis. These results show that MEKK1 activation and cleavage occurs in response to genotoxic agents and the activated kinase fragment functions to commit cells to apoptosis.

- 5 Accordingly, this invention defines MEKK1 as a protease substrate that when activated and cleaved stimulates an apoptotic response. The proteolytic cleavage of MEKK1 defines the mechanism to generate a protein kinase whose activity is sufficient to induce apoptosis. In the context of cancer therapy, the finding that the activation and cleavage of MEKK1 occurs in response to genotoxic agents is particularly important. It
- 10 has been found that expression of MEKK1 is capable of killing by apoptosis cells that have both p53 alleles mutated. Hence, the activation and cleavage of MEKK1 is an apoptotic pathway that does not require a functional p53 and stimulation of these events could enhance the killing of many different tumors. Manipulating the activation of MEKK1 and its cleavage by proteases, with the use of drugs for example, could increase
- 15 the killing of tumor cells to genotoxic agents. Consistent with this hypothesis is the finding that low level expression of MEKK1 potentiated the apoptotic response to low doses of UV irradiation and cisplatin.

- One aspect of the present invention pertains to active fragments of MEKK1 proteins (*i.e.*, fragments of MEKK1 proteins that retain apoptotic activity). Such active
- 20 fragments can be generated naturally by cleavage of MEKK1 by a caspase protease. For example, an apoptotic fragment of murine MEKK1 can be generated by caspase after a cleavage site found at amino acids 871-874 of SEQ ID NO:4. Likewise, an apoptotic fragment of human MEKK1 can be generated by caspase after a cleavage site found at amino acids 681-684 of SEQ ID NO:6. Alternatively, the active fragments of the
- 25 invention can be prepared by recombinant DNA technology, using standard methodologies. In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated active fragment of an MEKK1 protein consisting of an amino acid sequence having at least 75% homology to an amino acid sequence consisting of about amino acids 875-1493 of SEQ ID NO:4, wherein said active fragment mediates apoptosis. Preferably, the active
- 30 fragment consists of an amino acid sequence having at least 85% homology to an amino acid sequence consisting of about amino acids 875-1493 of SEQ ID NO:4. More preferably, the active fragment consists of an amino acid sequence having at least 95% homology to an amino acid sequence consisting of about amino acids 875-1493 of SEQ ID NO:4. In one embodiment, the active fragment is a mouse MEKK1 active fragment.
- 35 In another embodiment, the active fragment is a human MEKK1 active fragment. In another embodiment, the active fragment is a rat MEKK1 active fragment. The active fragment can consist of, for example, about amino acids 875-1493 of SEQ ID NO:4.

Preferably, the active fragment consists of amino acids 875-1493 of SEQ ID NO:4. The active fragment can consist of about amino acids 685-1303 of SEQ ID NO:6.

Preferably, the active fragment consists of amino acids 685-1303 of SEQ ID NO:4.

- Another aspect of the invention pertains to protease-resistant forms of MEKK1
- 5 proteins. Such protease-resistant forms can be generated by mutation of the caspase cleavage site in an MEKK1 protein (*e.g.*, a cleavage site corresponding to amino acids 871-874 of SEQ ID NO:4 or amino acids 681-684 of SEQ ID NO:6) such that the site cannot be cleaved by the caspase. Preferably, at least the Asp residue at 871 and/or 874 of SEQ ID NO:4 is mutated. Alternatively, at least the Asp residue at 681 and/or 684 of
- 10 SEQ ID NO:6 is mutated. Preferably, one or more of the amino acids corresponding to 871-874 of SEQ ID NO:4 or to 681-684 of SEQ ID NO:6 can be mutated to, for example, alanine residues. Alternatively, said residue can be mutated to glutamine. Accordingly, the invention provides an isolated protease-resistant MEKK1 protein comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 75% homology to the amino acid
- 15 sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, wherein at least one amino acid equivalent to amino acids 871-874 of SEQ ID NO:4 is substituted such that the MEKK1 protein is resistant to proteolysis by a caspase. Preferably, the protease-resistant MEKK1 protein has at least 85% homology to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4. More preferably, the protease-resistant MEKK1 protein has at least 95% homology to the amino acid
- 20 sequence of SEQ ID NO:4. In one embodiment, the protease-resistant MEKK1 protein is a mouse MEKK1 protein. In another embodiment, the protease-resistant MEKK1 protein is a human MEKK1 protein. In yet another embodiment, the protease-resistant MEKK1 protein is a rat MEKK1 protein.

- The invention further provides isolated nucleic acid molecules that encode the
- 25 MEKK1 active fragments of the invention. In one embodiment, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule consisting of a nucleotide sequence having at least 75% homology to a nucleotide sequence consisting of about nucleotides 2637-4493 of SEQ ID NO:3, wherein said nucleic acid molecule encodes an active fragment of MEKK1 that mediates apoptosis. Preferably, the nucleic acid molecule consists of a
- 30 nucleotide sequence having at least 85% homology to a nucleotide sequence consisting of about nucleotides 2637-4493 of SEQ ID NO:3. More preferably, the nucleic acid molecule consists of a nucleotide sequence having at least 95% homology to a nucleotide sequence consisting of about nucleotides 2637-4493 of SEQ ID NO:3. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule encodes an active fragment of mouse MEKK1.
- 35 In another embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule encodes an active fragment of human MEKK1. In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule encodes an active fragment of rat MEKK1. In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule

comprises at least about nucleotides 2637-4493 of SEQ ID NO:3, or a nucleotide sequence that, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, encodes the same amino acid sequence as about nucleotides 2637-4493 of SEQ ID NO:3. In another preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule comprises at least about nucleotides 2052-3908 of SEQ ID NO:5, or a nucleotide sequence that, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, encodes the same amino acid sequence as nucleotides 2052-3908 of SEQ ID NO:5.

The invention also provides isolated nucleic acid molecules encoding the protease-resistant forms of MEKK1 of the invention. For example, the invention provides an isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a protease-resistant MEKK1 protein, wherein the protease resistant MEKK1 protein comprises an amino acid sequence having at least 75% homology to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 and at least one codon of the nucleic acid molecule encoding an amino acid equivalent to at least one of amino acids 871-874 of SEQ ID NO:4 is mutated such the encoded MEKK1 protein is resistant to proteolysis by a caspase after an amino acid equivalent to amino acid 874 of SEQ ID NO:4. Preferably, the MEKK1 protein comprises an amino acid sequence having at least 85% homology to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4. More preferably, the MEKK1 protein comprises an amino acid sequence having at least 95% homology to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4. In one embodiment, the nucleic acid encodes a protease-resistant mouse MEKK1 protein. In another embodiment, the nucleic acid encodes a protease-resistant human MEKK1 protein. In yet another embodiment, the nucleic acid molecule encodes a protease-resistant rat MEKK1 protein. In a preferred embodiment, the nucleic acid has the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:5 where at least one codon encoding one of amino acids 681-684 of SEQ ID NO:6 is mutated such the encoded MEKK1 protein is resistant to proteolysis by a caspase after an amino acid equivalent to amino acid 684 of SEQ ID NO:6.

Yet another aspect of the invention pertains to methods for modulating apoptosis. In one embodiment, the invention provides a method of stimulating apoptosis in a cell comprising introducing into the cell an expression vector encoding an MEKK1 active fragment of the invention such that MEKK1 active fragment is produced in the cell and apoptosis is stimulated. In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of inhibiting apoptosis in a cell comprising introducing into the cell an expression vector encoding a protease-resistant MEKK1 protein of the invention such that protease-resistant MEKK1 protein is produced in the cell and apoptosis is inhibited.

The invention also provides methods for generating MEKK1 active fragments *in vitro*. For example, an MEKK1 active fragment can be generated *in vitro* by:

contacting an MEKK1 protein *in vitro* with a caspase protease under proteolysis conditions; and

allowing the caspase protease to cleave the MEKK1 protein such that an MEKK1 active fragment is generated.

- 5 Preferably, the caspase protease is a caspase-3 protease. Alternatively, the caspase protease is a caspase-7 protease. Standard proteolysis conditions known in the art under which caspase proteases are known to be active can be used in the method of the invention.

- Still another aspect of the invention pertains to methods for identifying  
10 modulators of apoptosis. In one embodiment, the invention provides a method of identifying a compound that modulates the apoptotic activity of an MEKK1 active fragment. The method comprises:

providing an indicator cell that comprises an MEKK1 active fragment of the invention;

- 15 contacting the indicator cell with a test compound; and  
determining the effect of the test compound on the apoptotic activity of the MEKK1 active fragment in the indicator cell to thereby identify a compound that modulates the apoptotic activity of the MEKK1 active fragment.

- The indicator cell may naturally express an MEKK1 active fragment or may be  
20 transfected with an expression vector that encodes the MEKK1 active fragment such that the active fragment is expressed in the cell. The effect of the test compound can be evaluated, for example, by measuring an apoptotic response in the cells, such as DNA fragmentation.

- In another embodiment, the invention provides a method of identifying a  
25 compound that modulates the proteolytic cleavage of an MEKK1 protein by a caspase protease, comprising:

providing a reaction mixture that comprises an MEKK1 protein and a caspase protease;

- 30 contacting the reaction mixture with a test compound; and  
determining the effect of the test compound on proteolytic cleavage of the MEKK1 protein by the caspase protease to thereby identify a compound that modulates the proteolytic cleavage of an MEKK1 protein by a caspase protease.

- Preferably, the caspase protease is a caspase-3 protease. Alternatively, the caspase protease is a caspase-7 protease. Standard proteolysis conditions known in the  
35 art under which caspase proteases are known to be active can be used in the method of the invention. The effect of the test compound on the proteolytic cleavage of MEKK1 can be evaluated by, for example, monitoring the generation of the 91 kD active

fragment of MEKK1 (*e.g.*, by detection of the 91 kD fragment using an anti-MEKK1 antibody, using standard techniques).

### **Brief Description of the Figures**

5        Figure 1 depicts the cDNA sequence of human MEKK1. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 3911 of SEQ ID NO:5.

Figure 2 depicts the cDNA sequence of murine MEKK1. The nucleotide sequence corresponds to nucleic acids 1 to 5253 of SEQ ID NO:3.

Figure 3 depicts an alignment of the amino acid sequences of murine MEKK1  
10 (amino acids 1-1493 of SEQ ID NO:4 and human MEKK1 (amino acids 1-1303 of SEQ ID NO:6). The conserved caspase cleavage site is boxed. Amino acids which are unique as between murine and human MEKK1 are underlined.

Figure 4 is a schematic representation of the HA-tagged mouse MEKK1 protein showing the regions (the numbers correspond to the position of the amino acids) used to generate the indicated antibodies. Also shown is the sequence (one letter code) between amino acids 853 and 888 of SEQ ID NO:4 where the tetrapeptides DEVE (SEQ ID NO: 7) and DTVD (SEQ ID NO: 8) (in bold) have been replaced with alanine residues in mutants DEVE→A and DTVD→A, respectively.

Figure 5 is a schematic representation of the p35-inhibitable and p35-insensitive  
20 cleavage in the mouse MEKK1 protein. The letters A to D indicate the names of the cleavage products. The molecular weights were calculated from the migration of the markers in at least 2 different experiments.

Figure 6 is a schematic diagram of a mechanistic model of MEKK1-induced apoptosis.

25        Figure 7 depicts an alignment of the amino acid sequences of murine MEKK1 and rat MEKK1 (having Accession No. Q62925). The rat MEKK1 amino acid sequence is set forth as SEQ ID NO:21. The predicted caspase cleavage site in rat is boxed. A predicted rat apoptotic fragment begins after the cleavage site and comprises amino acid residues 875-1493 of SEQ ID NO:21.

30        Figure 8 depicts an alignment of the amino acid sequences of murine MEKK1, rat MEKK1 and partial amino acid sequences of human MEKK1.

### **Detailed Description of the Invention**

35        The practice of the present invention will employ, unless otherwise indicated, conventional techniques of cell biology, cell culture, molecular biology, transgenic biology, microbiology, recombinant DNA, and immunology, which are within the skill of the art. Such techniques are explained fully in the literature. See, for example,

*Molecular Cloning A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd Ed., ed. by Sambrook, Fritsch and Maniatis (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press: 1989); *DNA Cloning*, Volumes I and II (D. N. Glover ed., 1985); *Oligonucleotide Synthesis* (M. J. Gait ed., 1984); Mullis *et al.* U.S. Patent No: 4,683,195; *Nucleic Acid Hybridization* (B. D. Hames & S. J. Higgins eds. 1984); *Transcription And Translation* (B. D. Hames & S. J. Higgins eds. 1984); *Culture Of Animal Cells* (R. I. Freshney, Alan R. Liss, Inc., 1987); *Immobilized Cells And Enzymes* (IRL Press, 1986); B. Perbal, *A Practical Guide To Molecular Cloning* (1984); the treatise, *Methods In Enzymology* (Academic Press, Inc., N.Y.); *Gene Transfer Vectors For Mammalian Cells* (J. H. Miller and M. P. Calos eds., 1987, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory); *Methods In Enzymology*, Vols. 154 and 155 (Wu *et al.* eds.), *Immunochemical Methods In Cell And Molecular Biology* (Mayer and Walker, eds., Academic Press, London, 1987); *Handbook Of Experimental Immunology*, Volumes I-IV (D. M. Weir and C. C. Blackwell, eds., 1986); *Manipulating the Mouse Embryo*, (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1986).

The present invention concerns the discovery of novel mitogen ERK kinase kinase proteins (referred to herein as "MEK kinases", "MEKKs" or "MEKK proteins") which function in intracellular signal transduction pathways in a variety of cells, and accordingly have a role in determining cell/tissue fate and maintenance. A salient feature of the MEKK1 gene product is the discovery of the involvement of MEKK1 proteins in certain apoptotic pathways.

Accordingly, certain aspects of the present invention relate to nucleic acids encoding vertebrate MEKK1 proteins (e.g., human and murine MEKK1 proteins), the MEKK1 proteins themselves, antibodies immunoreactive with MEKK1 proteins, and preparations of such compositions. Moreover, the present invention provides diagnostic and therapeutic assays and reagents for detecting and treating disorders involving, for example, aberrant expression or activation of the MEKK1 gene products. In addition, drug discovery assays are provided for identifying agents which can modulate the biological function of MEKK1 proteins, such as by altering the binding of the protein to either downstream or upstream elements in a signal transduction pathway, or which inhibit the kinase activity of the MEKK1 protein. Such agents can be useful therapeutically to alter the growth and/or differentiation of a cell. Other aspects of the invention are described below or will be apparent to those skilled in the art in light of the present disclosure.

One aspect of the present invention relates to isolated MEKK proteins. As used herein protein, peptide, and polypeptide are meant to be synonymous. According to the present invention, an isolated protein is a protein that has been removed from its natural milieu. It will be understood that "isolated", with respect to MEKK polypeptides, is

- meant to include formulations of the polypeptides which are isolated from, or otherwise substantially free of other cellular proteins ("contaminating proteins"), especially other cellular signal transduction factors, normally associated with the MEKK polypeptide. Thus, isolated MEKK protein preparations include preparations having less than 20% (by dry weight) contaminating protein, and preferably having less than 5% contaminating protein (but water, buffers, and other small molecules, especially molecules having a molecular weight of less than 5000, can be present). Functional forms of the subject MEKK polypeptides can be prepared, for the first time, as purified preparations by using a cloned gene as described herein. Alternatively, the subject MEKK polypeptides can be isolated by affinity purification using, for example, a catalytically inactive MEK. "Isolated" does not encompass either natural materials in their native state or natural materials that have been separated into components (e.g., in an acrylamide gel) but not obtained either as pure (e.g., lacking contaminating proteins, or chromatography reagents such as denaturing agents and polymers, e.g., acrylamide or agarose) substances or solutions.

- An isolated MEKK protein can, for example, be obtained from its natural source, be produced using recombinant DNA technology, or be synthesized chemically. As used herein, an isolated MEKK protein can be a full-length MEKK protein or any homologue of such a protein, such as a MEKK protein in which amino acids have been deleted (e.g., a truncated version of the protein, such as a peptide), inserted, inverted, substituted and/or derivatized (e.g., by glycosylation, phosphorylation, acetylation, myristoylation, prenylation, palmitoylation, amidation and/or addition of glycosylphosphatidyl inositol), wherein the modified protein retains a MEKK biological activity (e.g., is capable of phosphorylating MAP kinase kinases, such as mitogen ERK kinases (MEKs (MKK1 and MKK2)) and/or Jun kinase kinases (JNKs (MKK3 and MKK4))).

- A homologue of a MEKK protein is a protein having an amino acid sequence that is substantially similar or homologous to a natural MEKK protein amino acid sequence that a nucleic acid sequence encoding the homologue is capable of hybridizing under stringent conditions to (i.e., with) a nucleic acid sequence encoding the natural MEKK protein amino acid sequence. As used herein, stringent hybridization conditions refer to standard hybridization conditions under which nucleic acid molecules, including oligonucleotides, are used to identify similar nucleic acid molecules. Such standard conditions are disclosed, for example, in Sambrook *et al.*, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Labs Press (1989). Exemplary stringent hybridization conditions include but are not limited to hybridization at 65°C in 4X SSC or at 42°C in 4XSSC, 50% formamide, followed by washing at 65°C in 1XSSC.

Exemplary high stringency conditions include but are not limited to hybridization at 65°C in 1XSSC or at 42°C in 1XSSC, 50% formamide followed by washing at 65°C in 0.3XSSC. A homologue of a MEKK protein also includes a protein having an amino acid sequence that is sufficiently cross-reactive such that the homologue has the ability to elicit an immune response against at least one epitope of a naturally-occurring MEKK protein.

The minimal size of a protein homologue of the present invention is a size sufficient to be encoded by a nucleic acid molecule capable of forming a stable hybrid with the complementary sequence of a nucleic acid molecule encoding the corresponding natural protein. As such, the size of the nucleic acid molecule encoding such a protein homologue is dependent on nucleic acid composition, percent homology between the nucleic acid molecule and complementary sequence, as well as upon hybridization conditions *per se* (e.g., temperature, salt concentration, and formamide concentration). The minimal size of such nucleic acid molecules is typically at least about 12 to about 15 nucleotides in length if the nucleic acid molecules are GC-rich and at least about 15 to about 17 bases in length if they are AT-rich. As such, the minimal size of a nucleic acid molecule used to encode a MEKK protein homologue of the present invention is from about 12 to about 18 nucleotides in length. There is no limit, other than a practical limit, on the maximal size of such a nucleic acid molecule in that the nucleic acid molecule can include a portion of a gene, an entire gene, or multiple genes, or portions thereof. Similarly, the minimal size of a MEKK protein homologue of the present invention is from about 4 to about 6 amino acids in length, with preferred sizes depending on whether a full-length, multivalent protein (*i.e.*, fusion protein having more than one domain each of which has a function), or a functional portion of such a protein is desired.

In another embodiment, a homologue of a MEKK protein is a protein having an amino acid sequence that is at least about 60-65%, 70-75%, 80-85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% to an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 or SEQ ID NO:6 or a portion or fragment thereof. Alternatively, a MEKK homologue is a protein which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule having at least 60-65%, 70-75%, 80-85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% homology to a nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 or SEQ ID NO:5. As used herein the term "% homology" can be used interchangeably with the term "% identity".



To determine the percent identity of two amino acid sequences or of two nucleic acid sequences, the sequences are aligned for optimal comparison purposes (*e.g.*, gaps can be introduced in one or both of a first and a second amino acid or nucleic acid sequence for optimal alignment and non-homologous sequences can be disregarded for comparison purposes). In a preferred embodiment, the length of a reference sequence aligned for comparison purposes is at least 30%, preferably at least 40%, more preferably at least 50%, even more preferably at least 60%, and even more preferably at least 70%, 80%, or 90% of the length of the reference sequence. The amino acid residues or nucleotides at corresponding amino acid positions or nucleotide positions are then compared. When a position in the first sequence is occupied by the same amino acid residue or nucleotide as the corresponding position in the second sequence, then the molecules are identical at that position (as used herein amino acid or nucleic acid "identity" is equivalent to amino acid or nucleic acid "homology"). The percent identity between the two sequences is a function of the number of identical positions shared by the sequences, taking into account the number of gaps, and the length of each gap, which need to be introduced for optimal alignment of the two sequences.

The comparison of sequences and determination of percent identity between two sequences can be accomplished using a mathematical algorithm. In a preferred embodiment, the percent identity between two amino acid sequences is determined using the Needleman and Wunsch (*J. Mol. Biol.* (48):444-453 (1970)) algorithm which has been incorporated into the GAP program in the GCG software package (available at <http://www.gcg.com>), using either a Blossum 62 matrix or a PAM250 matrix, and a gap weight of 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, or 4 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. In yet another preferred embodiment, the percent identity between two nucleotide sequences is determined using the GAP program in the GCG software package (available at <http://www.gcg.com>), using a NWSgapdna.CMP matrix and a gap weight of 40, 50, 60, 70, or 80 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. In another embodiment, the percent identity between two amino acid or nucleotide sequences is determined using the algorithm of E. Meyers and W. Miller (*CABIOS*, 4:11-17 (1989)) which has been incorporated into the ALIGN program (version 2.0) (available at <http://vega.igh.cnrs.fr/bin/align-guess.cgi>), using a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12 and a gap penalty of 4.

The nucleic acid and protein sequences of the present invention can further be used as a "query sequence" to perform a search against public databases to, for example, identify other family members or related sequences. Such searches can be performed using the NBLAST and XBLAST programs (version 2.0) of Altschul, *et al.* (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-10. BLAST nucleotide searches can be performed with the

NBLAST program, score = 100, wordlength = 12 to obtain nucleotide sequences homologous to MSP-18 nucleic acid molecules of the invention. BLAST protein searches can be performed with the XBLAST program, score = 50, wordlength = 3 to obtain amino acid sequences homologous to MSP-18 protein molecules of the invention.

- 5 To obtain gapped alignments for comparison purposes, Gapped BLAST can be utilized as described in Altschul *et al.*, (1997) *Nucleic Acids Res.* 25(17):3389-3402. When utilizing BLAST and Gapped BLAST programs, the default parameters of the respective programs (e.g., XBLAST and NBLAST) can be used. See <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>.

- MEKK protein homologues can be the result of allelic variation of a natural gene  
10 encoding a MEKK protein. A natural gene refers to the form of the gene found most often in nature. MEKK protein homologues can be produced using techniques known in the art including, but not limited to, direct modifications to a gene encoding a protein using, for example, classic or recombinant DNA techniques to effect random or targeted mutagenesis. As will be understood, mutagenesis includes point mutations, as well as  
15 deletions and truncations of the MEKK polypeptide sequence. The ability of a MEKK protein homologue to phosphorylate MEK and/or JNKK protein can be tested using techniques known to those skilled in the art.

- With respect to homologues, it will also be possible to modify the structure of the subject MEKK polypeptides for such purposes as enhancing therapeutic or  
20 prophylactic efficacy, or stability (e.g., *ex vivo* shelf life and resistance to proteolytic degradation *in vivo*). Such modified polypeptides, when designed to retain at least one activity of the naturally-occurring form of the protein, are considered functional equivalents of the MEKK polypeptide described in more detail herein. Such modified peptide can be produced, for instance, by amino acid substitution, deletion, or addition.

- 25 In one aspect of the invention, the MEKK proteins and/or MEKK homologues are defined as having a MEKK "activity" or "biological activity". In one embodiment, the MEKK protein is involved in a pathway controlling the phosphorylation of a mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase. The mammalian MAP kinase family includes, for example, the extracellular signal-regulated protein kinases (ERK1 and ERK2), p42  
30 or p44 MAPKs. In another preferred embodiment the MEKK protein will be involved in the pathway controlling c-Jun NH2-terminal kinases (JNKs, or SAPKs), and the so-called "p38 subgroup" kinases (p38 and Hog-1 kinases). For example, it is contemplated that the MEKK proteins of the present invention interact with, and directly phosphorylate members of the MAP kinase kinase family (MEKs or MKKs), as MEK1,  
35 MEK2, MKK1, MKK2, or the stress-activated kinases (SEKs), and the Jun kinase kinases (JNKK1, JNKK2, MKK3, MKK4), or the like. An exemplary MEKK-dependent pathway includes a pathway involving a MEKK protein and a MKK protein.

In another embodiment, a MEKK protein is capable of regulating the activity of signal transduction proteins including, but not limited to, mitogen activated ERK kinases (MEKs), mitogen activated protein kinases (MAPKs), transcription control factor (TCF), Ets-like-1 transcription factor (Elk-1), Jun ERK kinases (JNKKs), Jun kinases (JNK; 5 which is equivalent to SAPK), stress activated MAPK proteins, Jun, activating transcription factor-2 (ATF-2) and/or Myc protein.

As used herein, the "activity" or "biological activity" of a protein can be directly correlated with the phosphorylation state of the protein and/or the ability of the protein to perform a particular function (*e.g.*, phosphorylate another protein or regulate 10 transcription). Preferred MEK proteins regulated by a MEKK protein of the present invention include MEK-1 and/or MEK-2 (MKK1 or MKK2). Preferred MAPK proteins regulated by a MEKK protein of the present invention include p38/Hog-1 MAPK, p42 MAPK and/or p44 MAPK. Preferred stress activated MAPK proteins regulated by a MEKK protein of the present invention include Jun kinase (JNK), stress activated 15 MAPK- $\alpha$  and/or stress activated MAPK- $\beta$ .

In a preferred embodiment, a MEKK protein of the present invention is capable of phosphorylating a MEK or MKK, Jun kinase kinase (JNKK) and/or stress activated ERK kinase (SEK), in particular MEK1, MEK2, MKK1, MKK2, MKK3, MKK4, JNKK1, JNKK2, SEK1 and/or SEK2 proteins. As described herein, MEK1 and MEK2 20 are equivalent to MKK1 and MKK2, respectively. In addition, JNKK1 and JNKK2 are equivalent to MKK3 and MKK4, which are equivalent to SEK1 and SEK2.

A preferred MEKK protein of the present invention is additionally capable of inducing Myc proteins and members of the Ets family of transcription factors, such as TCF protein, also referred to as Elk-1 protein.

Another aspect of the present invention is the recognition that a MEKK protein of the present invention is capable of regulating the apoptosis of a cell. As used herein, apoptosis refers to the form of cell death that comprises: progressive contraction of cell volume with the preservation of the integrity of cytoplasmic organelles; condensation of chromatin, as viewed by light or electron microscopy; and DNA cleavage, as 30 electrophoresis or labeling of DNA fragments using terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase (TdT). Cell death occurs when the membrane integrity of the cell is lost and cell lysis occurs. Apoptosis differs from necrosis in which cells swell and eventually rupture.

A preferred MEKK protein of the present invention is capable of inducing the apoptosis of cells, such that the cells have characteristics substantially similar to 35 cytoplasmic shrinkage and/or nuclear condensation.

A schematic representation of exemplary cell growth regulatory pathways that are MEKK dependent is shown in Figure 6.

In addition to the numerous functional characteristics of a MEKK protein, a MEKK protein of the present invention comprises numerous unique structural characteristics. For example, in one embodiment, a MEKK protein of the present invention includes at least one of two different structural domains having particular functional characteristics. Such structural domains include an NH<sub>2</sub>-terminal regulatory domain that serves to regulate a second structural domain comprising a COOH-terminal protein kinase catalytic domain that is capable of phosphorylating an MKK protein.

According to the present invention, a MEKK protein of the present invention includes a full-length MEKK protein, as well as at least a portion of a MEKK protein capable of performing at least one of the functions defined above. Preferred portions are capable of inducing apoptosis. The phrase "at least a portion of a MEKK protein" refers to a portion of a MEKK protein encoded by a nucleic acid molecule that is capable of hybridizing, under stringent conditions, with a nucleic acid encoding a full-length MEKK protein of the present invention. Preferred portions of MEKK proteins are useful for regulating apoptosis in a cell. Suitable sizes for portions of a MEKK protein of the present invention are 65-70kD, 75-80kD, 85-90kD, 100-110kD, 120-130kD, 140-150kD, 160-170kD or 180kD or larger as determined by Tris-glycine SDS-PAGE, preferably using an 8% polyacrylamide SDS gel (SDS-PAGE) and resolved using methods standard in the art. It is noted that experimental conditions used when running gels to determine the molecular size of putative MEKK proteins and/or portions thereof will cause variations in results.

In one embodiment, a portion of a MEKK protein capable of inducing apoptosis includes about amino acids 875-1493 of murine MEKK1, set forth in SEQ ID NO:4. In another embodiment, a portion of a MEKK1 protein capable of inducing apoptosis includes about amino acids 685-1303 of human MEKK1, set forth in SEQ ID NO:6. In another embodiment, a portion of a MEKK protein capable of inducing apoptosis is substantially similar or homologous to amino acids 875-1493 of murine MEKK1, set forth in SEQ ID NO:4. In another embodiment, a portion of a MEKK protein capable of inducing apoptosis is substantially similar or homologous to amino acids 685-1303 of human MEKK1, set forth in SEQ ID NO:6.

The sequences comprising the catalytic domain of a MEKK protein are involved in phosphotransferase activity, and therefore display a relatively conserved amino acid sequence. The NH<sub>2</sub>-terminal regulatory domain of a MEKK protein, however, can be substantially divergent. As such, the NH<sub>2</sub>-terminal regulatory domain of a MEKK

protein provides selectivity for upstream signal transduction regulation, while the catalytic domain provides for MEKK substrate selectivity function.

In another embodiment, the subject MEKK proteins are provided as fusion proteins. It is widely appreciated that fusion proteins can also facilitate the expression of proteins, and accordingly, can be used in the expression of the MEKK polypeptides of the present invention. For example, MEKK polypeptides can be generated as glutathione-S-transferase (GST-fusion) proteins. Such GST-fusion proteins can enable easy purification of the MEKK polypeptide, as for example by the use of glutathione-derivatized matrices (see, for example, *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, eds. Ausubel *et al.* (N.Y.: John Wiley & Sons, 1991)).

In another embodiment, a fusion gene coding for a purification leader sequence, such as a poly-(His)/enterokinase cleavage site sequence at the N-terminus of the desired portion of the recombinant protein, can allow purification of the expressed fusion protein by affinity chromatography using a Ni<sup>2+</sup> metal resin. The purification leader sequence can then be subsequently removed by treatment with enterokinase to provide the purified protein (*e.g.*, see Hochuli *et al.* (1987) *J. Chromatography* 411:177; and Janknecht *et al.* *PNAS* 88:8972).

Techniques for making fusion genes are known to those skilled in the art. Essentially, the joining of various DNA fragments coding for different polypeptide sequences is performed in accordance with conventional techniques, employing blunt-ended or stagger-ended termini for ligation, restriction enzyme digestion to provide for appropriate termini, filling-in of cohesive ends as appropriate, alkaline phosphatase treatment to avoid undesirable joining, and enzymatic ligation. In another embodiment, the fusion gene can be synthesized by conventional techniques including automated DNA synthesizers. Alternatively, PCR amplification of gene fragments can be carried out using anchor primers which give rise to complementary overhangs between two consecutive gene fragments which can subsequently be annealed to generate a chimeric gene sequence (see, for example, *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, eds. Ausubel *et al.* John Wiley & Sons: 1992).

According to the present invention, a MEKK protein of the present invention can include MEKK proteins that have undergone post-translational modification. Such modification can include, for example, phosphorylation or among other post-translational modifications including conformational changes or post-translational deletions.

This invention further contemplates a method for generating sets of combinatorial mutants of the subject MEKK proteins as well as truncation mutants, and is especially useful for identifying potential variant sequences (*e.g.*, homologs) that are

functional in modulating signal transduction. The purpose of screening such combinatorial libraries is to generate, for example, novel MEKK homologs which can act as either agonists or antagonist of the wild-type MEKK proteins, or alternatively, which possess novel activities all together. To illustrate, MEKK homologs can be engineered by the present method to provide selective, constitutive activation of a pathway, so as mimic induction by a factor when the MEKK homolog is expressed in a cell capable of responding to the factor. Thus, combinatorially-derived homologs can be generated to have an increased potency relative to a naturally occurring form of the protein.

- 10 Likewise, MEKK homologs can be generated by the present combinatorial approach to selectively inhibit (antagonize) induction by a growth or other factor. For instance, mutagenesis can provide MEKK homologs which are able to bind other signal pathway proteins (e.g., MEKs) yet prevent propagation of the signal, e.g., the homologs can be dominant negative mutants. Moreover, manipulation of certain domains of
- 15 MEKK by the present method can provide domains more suitable for use in fusion proteins.

- In one aspect of this method, the amino acid sequences for a population of MEKK homologs or other related proteins are aligned, preferably to promote the highest homology possible. Such a population of variants can include, for example, MEKK
- 20 homologs from one or more species. Amino acids which appear at each position of the aligned sequences are selected to create a degenerate set of combinatorial sequences. In a preferred embodiment, the variegated library of MEKK variants is generated by combinatorial mutagenesis at the nucleic acid level, and is encoded by a variegated gene library. For instance, a mixture of synthetic oligonucleotides can be enzymatically
- 25 ligated into gene sequences such that the degenerate set of potential MEKK sequences are expressible as individual polypeptides, or alternatively, as a set of larger fusion proteins (e.g., for phage display) containing the set of MEKK sequences therein.

- There are many ways by which such libraries of potential MEKK homologs can be generated from a degenerate oligonucleotide sequence. Chemical synthesis of a
- 30 degenerate gene sequence can be carried out in an automatic DNA synthesizer, and the synthetic genes then ligated into an appropriate expression vector. The purpose of a degenerate set of genes is to provide, in one mixture, all of the sequences encoding the desired set of potential MEKK sequences. The synthesis of degenerate oligonucleotides is well known in the art (see for example, Narang, SA (1983) *Tetrahedron* 39:3; Itakura
- 35 *et al.* (1981) *Recombinant DNA, Proc 3rd Cleveland Sympos. Macromolecules*, ed. AG Walton, Amsterdam: Elsevier pp273-289; Itakura *et al.* (1984) *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 53:323; Itakura *et al.* (1984) *Science* 198:1056; Ike *et al.* (1983) *Nucleic Acid Res.*

11:477. Such techniques have been employed in the directed evolution of other proteins (see, for example, Scott *et al.* (1990) *Science* 249:386-390; Roberts *et al.* (1992) *PNAS* 89:2429-2433; Devlin *et al.* (1990) *Science* 249: 404-406; Cwirla *et al.* (1990) *PNAS* 87: 6378-6382; as well as U.S. Patents Nos. 5,223,409, 5,198,346, and 5,096,815).

- 5        Likewise, a library of coding sequence fragments can be provided for a MEKK clone in order to generate a variegated population of MEKK fragments for screening and subsequent selection of bioactive fragments. A variety of techniques are known in the art for generating such libraries, including chemical synthesis. In one embodiment, a library of coding sequence fragments can be generated by (i) treating a double stranded
- 10    PCR fragment of a MEKK coding sequence with a nuclease under conditions wherein nicking occurs only about once per molecule; (ii) denaturing the double stranded DNA; (iii) renaturing the DNA to form double stranded DNA which can include sense/antisense pairs from different nicked products; (iv) removing single stranded portions from reformed duplexes by treatment with S1 nuclease; and (v) ligating the
- 15    resulting fragment library into an expression vector. By this exemplary method, an expression library can be derived which codes for N-terminal, C-terminal and internal fragments of various sizes.

- A wide range of techniques are known in the art for screening gene products of combinatorial libraries made by point mutations or truncation, and for screening cDNA
- 20    libraries for gene products having a certain property. Such techniques will be generally adaptable for rapid screening of the gene libraries generated by the combinatorial mutagenesis of MEKK homologs. The most widely used techniques for screening large gene libraries typically comprise cloning the gene library into replicable expression vectors, transforming appropriate cells with the resulting library of vectors, and
- 25    expressing the combinatorial genes under conditions in which detection of a desired activity facilitates relatively easy isolation of the vector encoding the gene whose product was detected. Each of the illustrative assays described below are amenable to high through-put analysis as necessary to screen large numbers of degenerate MEKK sequences created by combinatorial mutagenesis techniques.

- 30        In an illustrative embodiment of a screening assay, the gene library can be expressed as a fusion protein on the surface of a viral particle. For instance, in the filamentous phage system, foreign peptide sequences can be expressed on the surface of infectious phage, thereby conferring two significant benefits. First, since these phage can be applied to affinity matrices at very high concentrations, a large number of phage
- 35    can be screened at one time. Second, since each infectious phage displays the combinatorial gene product on its surface, if a particular phage is recovered from an affinity matrix in low yield, the phage can be amplified by another round of infection.

- The group of almost identical *E. coli* filamentous phages M13, fd, and f1 are most often used in phage display libraries, as either of the phage gIII or gVIII coat proteins can be used to generate fusion proteins without disrupting the ultimate packaging of the viral particle (Ladner *et al.* PCT publication WO 90/02909; Garrard *et al.*, PCT publication WO 92/09690; Marks *et al.* (1992) *J. Biol. Chem.* 267:16007-16010; Griffiths *et al.* (1993) *EMBO J* 12:725-734; Clackson *et al.* (1991) *Nature* 352:624-628; and Barbas *et al.* (1992) *PNAS* 89:4457-4461). The resulting phage libraries with the fusion tail proteins may be panned, *e.g.*, using a fluorescent labeled MEK protein, *e.g.*, FITC-MEK, to score for MEKK homologs which retain the ability to bind to the MEK protein.
- 10 Individual phage which encode a MEKK homolog which retains MEK binding can be isolated, the MEKK homolog gene recovered from the isolate, and further tested to discern between active and antagonistic mutants

- In another embodiment, cells (*e.g.*, REF52 cells) can be exploited to analyze the variegated MEKK library. For instance, the library of expression vectors can be transfected into a population of REF52 cells which also inducibly overexpress a MEKK protein (*e.g.*, and which overexpression causes apoptosis). Expression of WT-MEKK is then induced, and the effect of the MEKK mutant on induction of apoptosis can be detected. Plasmid DNA can then be recovered from the cells which score for inhibition, or alternatively, potentiation of apoptosis, and the individual clones further characterized.
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- The invention also provides for reduction of the MEKK proteins to generate mimetics, *e.g.*, peptide or non-peptide agents, which are able to disrupt binding of a MEKK polypeptide of the present invention with either upstream or downstream components of its signaling cascade. Thus, such mutagenic techniques as described above are also useful to map the determinants of the MEKK proteins which participate in protein-protein interactions involved in, for example, binding of the subject MEKK polypeptide to proteins which may function upstream (including both activators and repressors of its activity) or to proteins which may function downstream of the MEKK polypeptide, whether they are positively or negatively regulated by it. To illustrate, the critical residues of a subject MEKK polypeptide which are involved in molecular recognition of an upstream or downstream MEKK component can be determined and used to generate MEKK-derived peptidomimetics which competitively inhibit binding of the authentic protein with that moiety. By employing, for example, scanning mutagenesis to map the amino acid residues of each of the subject MEKK proteins which are involved in binding other cellular proteins, peptidomimetic compounds can be generated which mimic those residues of the MEKK protein which facilitate the interaction. Such mimetics may then be used to interfere with the normal function of a
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MEKK protein. For instance, non-hydrolyzable peptide analogs of such residues can be generated using benzodiazepine (e.g., see Freidinger *et al.* in *Peptides: Chemistry and Biology*, G.R. Marshall ed., ESCOM Publisher: Leiden, Netherlands, 1988), azepine (e.g., see Huffman *et al.* in *Peptides: Chemistry and Biology*, G.R. Marshall ed., ESCOM Publisher: Leiden, Netherlands, 1988), substituted gamma lactam rings (Garvey *et al.* in *Peptides: Chemistry and Biology*, G.R. Marshall ed., ESCOM Publisher: Leiden, Netherlands, 1988), keto-methylene pseudopeptides (Ewenson *et al.* (1986) *J Med Chem* 29:295; and Ewenson *et al.* in *Peptides: Structure and Function* (Proceedings of the 9th American Peptide Symposium) Pierce Chemical Co. Rockland, IL, 1985),  $\beta$ -turn dipeptide cores (Nagai *et al.* (1985) *Tetrahedron Lett* 26:647; and Sato *et al.* (1986) *J Chem Soc Perkin Trans* 1:1231), and  $\beta$ -aminoalcohols (Gordon *et al.* (1985) *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 126:419; and Dann *et al.* (1986) *Biochem Biophys Res Commun* 134:71).

Another aspect of the present invention is an isolated nucleic acid molecule capable of hybridizing, under stringent conditions, with a MEKK protein gene encoding a MEKK protein of the present invention. In accordance with the present invention, an isolated nucleic acid molecule is a nucleic acid molecule that has been removed from its natural milieu (i.e., that has been subject to human manipulation). As such, "isolated" does not reflect the extent to which the nucleic acid molecule has been purified. To this end, the term "isolated" as used herein with respect to nucleic acids, such as DNA or RNA, refers to molecules separated from other DNAs, or RNAs, respectively, that are present in the natural source of the macromolecule. For example, an isolated nucleic acid encoding one of the subject MEKK polypeptides preferably includes no more than 10 kilobases (kb) of nucleic acid sequence which naturally immediately flanks the MEKK gene in genomic DNA, more preferably no more than 5kb of such naturally occurring flanking sequences, and most preferably less than 1.5kb of such naturally occurring flanking sequence. In another example, the isolated MEKK nucleic acid molecule can contain less than about 5 kb, 4kb, 3kb, 2kb, 1 kb, 0.5 kb or 0.1 kb of nucleotide sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid molecule in genomic DNA of the cell from which the nucleic acid is derived. The term isolated as used herein will also be understood to include nucleic acid that is substantially free of cellular material, viral material, or culture medium when produced by recombinant DNA techniques, or chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized. Moreover, an "isolated nucleic acid" is meant to include nucleic acid fragments which are not naturally occurring as fragments and would not be found in the natural state.

An isolated nucleic acid molecule can include DNA, RNA, or derivatives of either DNA or RNA. Accordingly, as used herein, the term "nucleic acid" includes polynucleotides such as deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), and, where appropriate, ribonucleic acid (RNA). The term should also be understood to include, as equivalents, analogs of either RNA or DNA made from nucleotide analogs, and, as applicable to the embodiment being described, single (sense or antisense) and double-stranded polynucleotides.

As used herein, the term "gene" or "recombinant gene" includes nucleic acid comprising an open reading frame encoding one of the MEKK polypeptides of the present invention, including both exon and (optionally) intron sequences. A "recombinant gene" refers to nucleic acid encoding a MEKK polypeptide (*e.g.*, a vertebrate MEKK polypeptide) and comprising MEKK-encoding exon sequences, though it may optionally include intron sequences which are either derived from a chromosomal MEKK gene or from an unrelated chromosomal gene. Exemplary recombinant genes encoding the subject MEKK polypeptides are represented in the appended Sequence Listing. The term "intron" refers to a DNA sequence present in a given MEKK gene which is not translated into protein and is generally found between exons.

An isolated nucleic acid molecule of the present invention can be obtained from its natural source either as an entire (*i.e.*, complete) gene or a portion thereof capable of forming a stable hybrid with that gene. As used herein, the phrase "at least a portion of" an entity refers to an amount of the entity that is at least sufficient to have the functional aspects of that entity. For example, at least a portion of a nucleic acid sequence, as used herein, is an amount of a nucleic acid sequence capable of forming a stable hybrid with a particular desired gene (*e.g.*, MEKK genes) under stringent hybridization conditions. An isolated nucleic acid molecule of the present invention can also be produced using recombinant DNA technology (*e.g.*, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification, cloning) or chemical synthesis. Isolated MEKK protein nucleic acid molecules include natural nucleic acid molecules and homologues thereof, including, but not limited to, natural allelic variants and modified nucleic acid molecules in which nucleotides have been inserted, deleted, substituted, and/or inverted in such a manner that such modifications do not substantially interfere with the nucleic acid molecule's ability to encode a MEKK protein of the present invention or to form stable hybrids under stringent conditions with natural nucleic acid molecule isolates of MEKK.

Preferred modifications to a MEKK protein nucleic acid molecule of the present invention include truncating a full-length MEKK protein nucleic acid molecule by, for example: deleting at least a portion of a MEKK protein nucleic acid molecule encoding

- a regulatory domain to produce a constitutively active MEKK protein; deleting at least a portion of a MEKK protein nucleic acid molecule encoding a catalytic domain to produce an inactive MEKK protein; and modifying the MEKK protein to achieve desired inactivation and/or stimulation of the protein, for example, substituting a codon
- 5 encoding a lysine residue in the catalytic domain (*i.e.*, phosphotransferase domain) with a methionine residue to inactivate the catalytic domain.

A preferred truncated MEKK nucleic acid molecule encodes a form of a MEKK protein which is capable of inducing apoptosis.

- An isolated nucleic acid molecule of the present invention can include a nucleic
- 10 acid sequence that encodes at least one MEKK protein of the present invention, examples of such proteins being disclosed herein. Although the phrase "nucleic acid molecule" primarily refers to the physical nucleic acid molecule and the phrase "nucleic acid sequence" primarily refers to the sequence of nucleotides that comprise the nucleic acid molecule, the two phrases can be used interchangeably. As heretofore disclosed,
- 15 MEKK proteins of the present invention include, but are not limited to, proteins having full-length MEKK protein coding regions, portions thereof, and other MEKK protein homologues.

- As used herein, a MEKK protein gene includes all nucleic acid sequences related to a natural MEKK protein gene such as regulatory regions that control production of a
- 20 MEKK protein encoded by that gene (including, but not limited to, transcription, translation or post-translation control regions) as well as the coding region itself. A nucleic acid molecule of the present invention can be an isolated natural MEKK protein nucleic acid molecule or a homologue thereof. A nucleic acid molecule of the present invention can include one or more regulatory regions, full-length or partial coding
- 25 regions, or combinations thereof. The minimal size of a MEKK protein nucleic acid molecule of the present invention is the minimal size capable of forming a stable hybrid under stringent hybridization conditions with a corresponding natural gene.

- A MEKK protein nucleic acid molecule homologue can be produced using a number of methods known to those skilled in the art (see, *e.g.*, Sambrook *et al.*, *ibid.*).
- 30 For example, nucleic acid molecules can be modified using a variety of techniques including, but not limited to, classic mutagenesis techniques and recombinant DNA techniques, such as site-directed mutagenesis, chemical treatment of a nucleic acid molecule to induce mutations, restriction enzyme cleavage of a nucleic acid fragment, ligation of nucleic acid fragments, polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification and/or
- 35 mutagenesis of selected regions of a nucleic acid sequence, synthesis of oligonucleotide mixtures and ligation of mixture groups to "build" a mixture of nucleic acid molecules and combinations thereof. Nucleic acid molecule homologues can be selected from a

mixture of modified nucleic acids by screening for the function of the protein encoded by the nucleic acid (e.g., the ability of a homologue to phosphorylate MEK protein or JNK protein) and/or by hybridization with isolated MEK protein nucleic acids under stringent conditions.

- 5 A preferred nucleic acid molecule of the present invention is capable of hybridizing under stringent conditions to a nucleic acid that encodes at least a portion of a MEK protein, or a homologue thereof. Also preferred is a MEK nucleic acid molecule that includes a nucleic acid sequence having at least about 50% homology, preferably 75% homology, preferably 85% homology, or even more preferably 95% homology with an MEK nucleic acid molecule of the invention. In other embodiments
- 10 nucleic acids have 50%, preferably at least about 75%, and more preferably at least about 85%, and most preferably at least about 95% homology with the corresponding region(s) of the nucleic acid sequence encoding the catalytic domain of a MEK protein, or a homologue thereof. Also preferred is a MEK protein nucleic acid
- 15 molecule that includes a nucleic acid sequence having at least about 50%, preferably at least about 75%, more preferably at least about 85%, and even more preferably at least about 95% homology with the corresponding region(s) of the nucleic acid sequence encoding the NH<sub>2</sub>-terminal regulatory domain of a MEK protein, or a homologue thereof. Such nucleic acid molecules can be a full-length gene and/or a nucleic acid
- 20 molecule encoding a full-length protein, a hybrid protein, a fusion protein, a multivalent protein or a truncation fragment.

- Knowing a nucleic acid molecule of a MEK protein of the present invention allows one skilled in the art to make copies of that nucleic acid molecule as well as to obtain additional portions of MEK protein-encoding genes (e.g., nucleic acid
- 25 molecules that include the translation start site and/or transcription and/or translation control regions), and/or MEK protein nucleic acid molecule homologues. Knowing a portion of an amino acid sequence of a MEK protein of the present invention allows one skilled in the art to clone nucleic acid sequences encoding such a MEK protein.

- The present invention also includes nucleic acid molecules that are
- 30 oligonucleotides capable of hybridizing, under stringent conditions, with complementary regions of other, preferably longer, nucleic acid molecules of the present invention that encode at least a portion of a MEK protein, or a homologue thereof. A preferred oligonucleotide is capable of hybridizing, under stringent conditions, with a nucleic acid molecule of SEQ ID NO: 3 or SEQ ID NO: 5.

- 35 Oligonucleotides of the present invention can be RNA, DNA, or derivatives of either. The minimal size of such oligonucleotides is the size required to form a stable hybrid between a given oligonucleotide and the complementary sequence on another

nucleic acid molecule of the present invention. Minimal size characteristics of preferred oligonucleotides are at least about 10 nucleotides, preferably at least about 20 nucleotides, more preferably at least about 50 nucleotides and most preferably at least about 60 nucleotides. Larger fragments are also contemplated. The size of the oligonucleotide must also be sufficient for the use of the oligonucleotide in accordance with the present invention. Oligonucleotides of the present invention can be used in a variety of applications including, but not limited to, as probes to identify additional nucleic acid molecules, as primers to amplify or extend nucleic acid molecules or in therapeutic applications to inhibit, for example, expression of MEKK proteins by cells.

Such therapeutic applications include the use of such oligonucleotides in, for example, antisense-, triplex formation-, ribozyme- and/or RNA drug-based technologies. The present invention, therefore, includes use of such oligonucleotides and methods to interfere with the production of MEKK proteins. In addition oligonucleotides encoding portions of MEKK proteins which bind to MEKK binding proteins can be used as therapeutics. In other embodiments, the peptides encoded by these nucleic acids are used.

To further illustrate, another aspect of the invention relates to the use of the isolated nucleic acid in "antisense" therapy. As used herein, "antisense" therapy refers to administration or *in situ* generation of oligonucleotide probes or their derivatives which specifically hybridize (*e.g.*, bind) under cellular conditions, with the cellular mRNA and/or genomic DNA encoding one or more of the subject MEKK proteins so as to inhibit expression of that protein, *e.g.*, by inhibiting transcription and/or translation. The binding may be by conventional base pair complementarity, or, for example, in the case of binding to DNA duplexes, through specific interactions in the major groove of the double helix. In general, "antisense" therapy refers to the range of techniques generally employed in the art, and includes any therapy which relies on specific binding to oligonucleotide sequences.

An antisense construct of the present invention can be delivered, for example, as an expression plasmid which, when transcribed in the cell, produces RNA which is complementary to at least a unique portion of the cellular mRNA which encodes a vertebrate MEKK protein. Alternatively, the antisense construct is an oligonucleotide probe which is generated *ex vivo* and which, when introduced into the cell causes inhibition of expression by hybridizing with the mRNA and/or genomic sequences of a vertebrate MEKK gene. Such oligonucleotide probes are preferably modified oligonucleotides which are resistant to endogenous nucleases, *e.g.*, exonucleases and/or endonucleases, and are therefore stable *in vivo*. Exemplary nucleic acid molecules for use as antisense oligonucleotides are phosphoramidate, phosphothioate and

methylphosphonate analogs of DNA (see also U.S. Patents 5,176,996; 5,264,564; and 5,256,775). Additionally, general approaches to constructing oligomers useful in antisense therapy have been reviewed, for example, by Van der Krol *et al.* (1988) *Biotechniques* 6:958-976; and Stein *et al.* (1988) *Cancer Res* 48:2659-2668.

5       Accordingly, the modified oligomers of the invention are useful in therapeutic, diagnostic, and research contexts. In therapeutic applications, the oligomers are utilized in a manner appropriate for antisense therapy in general. For such therapy, the oligomers of the invention can be formulated for a variety of loads of administration, including systemic and topical or localized administration. Techniques and  
10       formulations generally may be found in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, Meade Publishing Co., Easton, PA. For systemic administration, injection is preferred, including intramuscular, intravenous, intraperitoneal, and subcutaneous. For injection, the oligomers of the invention can be formulated in liquid solutions, preferably in physiologically compatible buffers such as Hank's solution or Ringer's solution. In  
15       addition, the oligomers may be formulated in solid form and redissolved or suspended immediately prior to use. Lyophilized forms are also included.

Systemic administration can also be by transmucosal or transdermal means, or the compounds can be administered orally. For transmucosal or transdermal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the  
20       formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art, and include, for example, for transmucosal administration bile salts and fusidic acid derivatives. In addition, detergents may be used to facilitate permeation. Transmucosal administration may be through nasal sprays or using suppositories. For oral administration, the oligomers are formulated into conventional oral administration forms such as capsules, tablets, and  
25       tonics. For topical administration, the oligomers of the invention are formulated into ointments, salves, gels, or creams as generally known in the art.

In addition to use in therapy, the oligomers of the invention may be used as diagnostic reagents to detect the presence or absence of the target DNA or RNA sequences to which they specifically bind. Such diagnostic tests are described in further  
30       detail below.

Likewise, the antisense constructs of the present invention, by antagonizing the normal biological activity of one of the MEKK proteins, can be used in the manipulation of tissue, *e.g.*, tissue differentiation, both *in vivo* and for *ex vivo* tissue cultures.

Furthermore, the anti-sense techniques (*e.g.*, microinjection of antisense  
35       molecules, or transfection with plasmids whose transcripts are anti-sense with regard to a MEKK mRNA or gene sequence) can be used to investigate role of MEKK in disease states, as well as the normal cellular function of MEKK in healthy tissue. Such

techniques can be utilized in cell culture, but can also be used in the creation of transgenic animals. The present invention also includes a recombinant vector which includes at least one MEKK protein nucleic acid molecule of the present invention inserted into any vector capable of delivering the nucleic acid molecule into a host cell.

- 5 Such a vector contains heterologous nucleic acid sequences, for example nucleic acid sequences that are not naturally found adjacent to MEKK protein nucleic acid molecules of the present invention. The vector can be either RNA or DNA, and either prokaryotic or eukaryotic, and is typically a virus or a plasmid. Recombinant vectors can be used in the cloning, sequencing, and/or otherwise manipulating of MEKK protein nucleic acid
- 10 molecules of the present invention. One type of recombinant vector, herein referred to as a recombinant molecule and described in more detail below, can be used in the expression of nucleic acid molecules of the present invention. Preferred recombinant vectors are capable of replicating in the transformed cell.

- Preferred nucleic acid molecules to insert into a recombinant vector includes a
- 15 nucleic acid molecule that encodes at least a portion of a MEKK protein, or a homologue thereof. In particularly preferred embodiments portions of a MEKK nucleic acid which encodes a MEKK catalytic domain is used. In another particularly preferred embodiment, at least a portion of a nucleic acid which encodes the portion of a MEKK protein which binds to a MEKK substrate or a MEKK regulatory protein is used.

- 20 Preferred nucleic acid molecules for insertion into an expression vector include nucleic acid molecules that encode at least a portion of a MEKK protein, or a homologue thereof.

- Expression vectors of the present invention may also contain fusion sequences which lead to the expression of inserted nucleic acid molecules of the present invention
- 25 as fusion proteins. Inclusion of a fusion sequence as part of a MEKK nucleic acid molecule of the present invention can enhance the stability during production, storage and/or use of the protein encoded by the nucleic acid molecule. Furthermore, a fusion segment can function as a tool to simplify purification of a MEKK protein, such as to enable purification of the resultant fusion protein using affinity chromatography. A
- 30 suitable fusion segment can be a domain of any size that has the desired function (*e.g.*, increased stability and/or purification tool). It is within the scope of the present invention to use one or more fusion segments. Fusion segments can be joined to amino and/or carboxyl termini of a MEKK protein. Linkages between fusion segments and MEKK proteins can be constructed to be susceptible to cleavage to enable straight-
- 35 forward recovery of the MEKK proteins. Fusion proteins are preferably produced by culturing a recombinant cell transformed with a fusion nucleic acid sequence that

encodes a protein including the fusion segment attached to either the carboxyl and/or amino terminal end of a MEKK protein.

Moreover, the gene constructs of the present invention can also be used as a part of a gene therapy protocol to deliver nucleic acids encoding either an agonistic or antagonistic form of one of the subject MEKK proteins. Thus, another aspect of the invention features expression vectors for *in vivo* or *in vitro* transfection and expression of a MEKK polypeptide in particular cell types so as to reconstitute the function of, constitutively activate, or alternatively, abrogate the function of a signal pathway dependent on a MEKK activity. Such therapies may be useful where the naturally-occurring form of the protein is misexpressed or inappropriately activated; or to deliver a form of the protein which alters differentiation of tissue; or which inhibits neoplastic transformation.

Expression constructs of the subject MEKK polypeptide, and mutants thereof, may be administered in any biologically effective carrier, *e.g.*, any formulation or composition capable of effectively delivering the recombinant gene to cells *in vivo*. Approaches include insertion of the subject gene in viral vectors including recombinant retroviruses, adenovirus, adeno-associated virus, and herpes simplex virus-1, or recombinant bacterial or eukaryotic plasmids. Viral vectors transfect cells directly; plasmid DNA can be delivered with the help of, for example, cationic liposomes (lipofectin) or derivatized (*e.g.*, antibody conjugated), polylysine conjugates, gramicidin S, artificial viral envelopes or other such intracellular carriers, as well as direct injection of the gene construct or CaPO<sub>4</sub> precipitation carried out *in vivo*. It will be appreciated that because transduction of appropriate target cells represents the critical first step in gene therapy, choice of the particular gene delivery system will depend on such factors as the phenotype of the intended target and the route of administration, *e.g.*, locally or systemically. Furthermore, it will be recognized that the particular gene construct provided for *in vivo* transduction of MEKK expression are also useful for *in vitro* transduction of cells, such as for use in the *ex vivo* tissue culture systems described below.

A preferred approach for *in vivo* introduction of nucleic acid into a cell is by use of a viral vector containing nucleic acid, *e.g.*, a cDNA, encoding the particular MEKK polypeptide desired. Infection of cells with a viral vector has the advantage that a large proportion of the targeted cells can receive the nucleic acid. Additionally, molecules encoded within the viral vector, *e.g.*, by a cDNA contained in the viral vector, are expressed efficiently in cells which have taken up viral vector nucleic acid.



- Retrovirus vectors and adeno-associated virus vectors are generally understood to be the recombinant gene delivery system of choice for the transfer of exogenous genes *in vivo*, particularly into humans. These vectors provide efficient delivery of genes into cells, and the transferred nucleic acids are stably integrated into the
- 5 chromosomal DNA of the host. A major prerequisite for the use of retroviruses is to ensure the safety of their use, particularly with regard to the possibility of the spread of wild-type virus in the cell population. The development of specialized cell lines (termed "packaging cells") which produce only replication-defective retroviruses has increased the utility of retroviruses for gene therapy, and defective retroviruses are well
- 10 characterized for use in gene transfer for gene therapy purposes (for a review see Miller, A.D. (1990) *Blood* 76:271). Thus, recombinant retrovirus can be constructed in which part of the retroviral coding sequence (*gag*, *pol*, *env*) has been replaced by nucleic acid encoding one of the subject proteins rendering the retrovirus replication defective. The replication defective retrovirus is then packaged into virions which can be used to infect
- 15 a target cell through the use of a helper virus by standard techniques. Protocols for producing recombinant retroviruses and for infecting cells *in vitro* or *in vivo* with such viruses can be found in *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, Ausubel, F.M. *et al.* (eds.) Greene Publishing Associates, (1989), Sections 9.10-9.14 and other standard laboratory manuals. Examples of suitable retroviruses include pLJ, pZIP, pWE and
- 20 pEM which are well known to those skilled in the art. Examples of suitable packaging virus lines for preparing both ecotropic and amphotropic retroviral systems include  $\psi$  Crip,  $\psi$ Cre,  $\psi$ 2 and  $\psi$ Am. Retroviruses have been used to introduce a variety of genes into many different cell types, including neuronal cells, *in vitro* and/or *in vivo* (see for example Eglitis, *et al.* (1985) *Science* 230:1395-1398; Danos and Mulligan (1988) *Proc.*
- 25 *Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:6460-6464; Wilson *et al.* (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:3014-3018; Armentano *et al.* (1990) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 87:6141-6145; Huber *et al.* (1991) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:8039-8043; Ferry *et al.* (1991) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88:8377-8381; Chowdhury *et al.* (1991) *Science* 254:1802-1805; van Beusechem *et al.* (1992) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:7640-7644; Kay *et al.*
- 30 (1992) *Human Gene Therapy* 3:641-647; Dai *et al.* (1992) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:10892-10895; Hwu *et al.* (1993) *J. Immunol.* 150:4104-4115; U.S. Patent No. 4,868,116; U.S. Patent No. 4,980,286; PCT Application WO 89/07136; PCT Application WO 89/02468; PCT Application WO 89/05345; and PCT Application WO 92/07573).
- 35 Furthermore, it has been shown that it is possible to limit the infection spectrum of retroviruses and consequently of retroviral-based vectors, by modifying the viral packaging proteins on the surface of the viral particle (see, for example PCT

publications WO93/25234 and WO94/06920). For instance, strategies for the modification of the infection spectrum of retroviral vectors include: coupling antibodies specific for cell surface antigens to the viral *env* protein (Roux *et al.* (1989) *PNAS* 86:9079-9083; Julan *et al.* (1992) *J. Gen Virol* 73:3251-3255; and Goud *et al.* (1983) *Virology* 163:251-254); or coupling cell surface receptor ligands to the viral *env* proteins (Neda *et al.* (1991) *J Biol Chem* 266:14143-14146). Coupling can be in the form of the chemical cross-linking with a protein or other variety (*e.g.*, lactose to convert the *env* protein to an asialoglycoprotein), as well as by generating fusion proteins (*e.g.*, single-chain antibody/*env* fusion proteins). This technique, while useful to limit or otherwise direct the infection to certain tissue types, can also be used to convert an ecotropic vector in to an amphotropic vector.

Moreover, use of retroviral gene delivery can be further enhanced by the use of tissue- or cell-specific transcriptional regulatory sequences which control expression of the MEKK gene of the retroviral vector.

Another viral gene delivery system useful in the present invention utilizes adenovirus-derived vectors. The genome of an adenovirus can be manipulated such that it encodes and expresses a gene product of interest but is inactivated in terms of its ability to replicate in a normal lytic viral life cycle. See for example Berkner *et al.* (1988) *Biotechniques* 6:616; Rosenfeld *et al.* (1991) *Science* 252:431-434; and Rosenfeld *et al.* (1992) *Cell* 68:143-155. Suitable adenoviral vectors derived from the adenovirus strain Ad type 5 dl324 or other strains of adenovirus (*e.g.*, Ad2, Ad3, Ad7 etc.) are well known to those skilled in the art. Recombinant adenoviruses can be advantageous in certain circumstances in that they can be used to infect a wide variety of cell types, including airway epithelium (Rosenfeld *et al.* (1992) cited *supra*), endothelial cells (Lemarchand *et al.* (1992) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:6482-6486), hepatocytes (Herz and Gerard (1993) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 90:2812-2816) and muscle cells (Quantin *et al.* (1992) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:2581-2584). Furthermore, the virus particle is relatively stable and amenable to purification and concentration, and as above, can be modified so as to affect the spectrum of infectivity. Additionally, introduced adenoviral DNA (and foreign DNA contained therein) is not integrated into the genome of a host cell but remains episomal, thereby avoiding potential problems that can occur as a result of insertional mutagenesis in situations where introduced DNA becomes integrated into the host genome (*e.g.*, retroviral DNA). Moreover, the carrying capacity of the adenoviral genome for foreign DNA is large (up to 8 kilobases) relative to other gene delivery vectors (Berkner *et al.* cited *supra*; Haj-Ahmand and Graham (1986) *J. Virol.* 57:267). Most replication-defective adenoviral vectors currently in use and therefore favored by the present invention are deleted for all or parts of the viral E1

- and E3 genes but retain as much as 80% of the adenoviral genetic material (see, e.g., Jones *et al.* (1979) *Cell* 16:683; Berkner *et al.*, *supra*; and Graham *et al.* in *Methods in Molecular Biology*, E.J. Murray, Ed. (Humana, Clifton, NJ, 1991) vol. 7. pp. 109-127). Expression of the inserted MEKK gene can be under control of, for example, the E1A promoter, the major late promoter (MLP) and associated leader sequences, the E3 promoter, or exogenously added promoter sequences.

- Yet another viral vector system useful for delivery of one of the subject MEKK genes is the adeno-associated virus (AMINO ACIDSV). Adeno-associated virus is a naturally occurring defective virus that requires another virus, such as an adenovirus or a herpes virus, as a helper virus for efficient replication and a productive life cycle. (For a review see Muzyczka *et al.* *Curr. Topics in Micro. and Immunol.* (1992) 158:97-129). It is also one of the few viruses that may integrate its DNA into non-dividing cells, and exhibits a high frequency of stable integration (see for example Flotte *et al.* (1992) *Am. J. Respir. Cell. Mol. Biol.* 7:349-356; Samulski *et al.* (1989) *J. Virol.* 63:3822-3828; and McLaughlin *et al.* (1989) *J. Virol.* 62:1963-1973). Vectors containing as little as 300 base pairs of AMINO ACIDSV can be packaged and can integrate. Space for exogenous DNA is limited to about 4.5 kb. An AMINO ACIDSV vector such as that described in Tratschin *et al.* (1985) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 5:3251-3260 can be used to introduce DNA into cells. A variety of nucleic acids have been introduced into different cell types using AMINO ACIDSV vectors (see for example Hermonat *et al.* (1984) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 81:6466-6470; Tratschin *et al.* (1985) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 4:2072-2081; Wondisford *et al.* (1988) *Mol. Endocrinol.* 2:32-39; Tratschin *et al.* (1984) *J. Virol.* 51:611-619; and Flotte *et al.* (1993) *J. Biol. Chem.* 268:3781-3790).

- In addition to viral transfer methods, such as those illustrated above, non-viral methods can also be employed to cause expression of a subject MEKK polypeptide in the tissue of an animal. Most nonviral methods of gene transfer rely on normal mechanisms used by mammalian cells for the uptake and intracellular transport of macromolecules. In preferred embodiments, non-viral gene delivery systems of the present invention rely on endocytic pathways for the uptake of the subject MEKK polypeptide gene by the targeted cell. Exemplary gene delivery systems of this type include liposomal derived systems, poly-lysine conjugates, and artificial viral envelopes.

- In clinical settings, the gene delivery systems for the therapeutic MEKK gene can be introduced into a patient by any of a number of methods, each of which is familiar in the art. For instance, a pharmaceutical preparation of the gene delivery system can be introduced systemically, e.g., by intravenous injection, and specific transduction of the protein in the target cells occurs predominantly from specificity of transfection provided by the gene delivery vehicle, cell-type or tissue-type expression

due to the transcriptional regulatory sequences controlling expression of the receptor gene, or a combination thereof. In other embodiments, initial delivery of the recombinant gene is more limited with introduction into the animal being quite localized. For example, the gene delivery vehicle can be introduced by catheter (see 5 U.S. Patent 5,328,470) or by stereotactic injection (e.g., Chen *et al.* (1994) *PNAS* 91: 3054-3057). A MEKK gene, such as any one of the clones represented in the appended Sequence Listing, can be delivered in a gene therapy construct by electroporation using techniques described, for example, by Dev *et al.* ((1994) *Cancer Treat Rev* 20:105-115).

The pharmaceutical preparation of the gene therapy construct can consist 10 essentially of the gene delivery system in an acceptable diluent, or can comprise a slow release matrix in which the gene delivery vehicle is imbedded. Alternatively, where the complete gene delivery system can be produced intact from recombinant cells, e.g., retroviral vectors, the pharmaceutical preparation can comprise one or more cells which produce the gene delivery system.

15 Still another aspect of the present invention pertains to recombinant cells, e.g., cells which are transformed with at least one of any nucleic acid molecule of the present invention. A preferred recombinant cell is a cell transformed with at least one nucleic acid molecule that encodes at least a portion of a MEKK protein, or a homologue thereof.

20 Suitable host cells for transforming a cell can include any cell capable of producing MEKK proteins of the present invention after being transformed with at least one nucleic acid molecule of the present invention. Host cells can be either untransformed cells or cells that are already transformed with at least one nucleic acid molecule. Suitable host cells of the present invention can include bacterial, fungal 25 (including yeast), insect, animal and plant cells. Preferred host cells include bacterial, yeast, insect and mammalian cells, with mammalian cells being particularly preferred.

A recombinant cell is preferably produced by transforming a host cell with one or more recombinant molecules, each comprising one or more nucleic acid molecules of the present invention operatively linked to an expression vector containing one or more 30 transcription control sequences. The phrase operatively linked refers to insertion of a nucleic acid molecule into an expression vector in a manner such that the molecule is able to be expressed when transformed into a host cell. As used herein, an expression vector is a DNA or RNA vector that is capable of transforming a host cell and of effecting expression of a specified nucleic acid molecule. Preferably, the expression 35 vector is also capable of replicating within the host cell. Expression vectors can be either prokaryotic or eukaryotic, and are typically viruses or plasmids. Expression vectors of the present invention include any vectors that function (*i.e.*, direct gene

- expression) in recombinant cells of the present invention, including in bacterial, fungal, insect, animal, and/or plant cells. As such, nucleic acid molecules of the present invention can be operatively linked to expression vectors containing regulatory sequences such as promoters, operators, repressors, enhancers, termination sequences, origins of replication, and other regulatory sequences that are compatible with the recombinant cell and that control the expression of nucleic acid molecules of the present invention. As used herein, a transcription control sequence includes a sequence which is capable of controlling the initiation, elongation, and termination of transcription. Particularly important transcription control sequences are those which control
- 10 transcription initiation, such as promoter, enhancer, operator and repressor sequences. Suitable transcription control sequences include any transcription control sequence that can function in at least one of the recombinant cells of the present invention. A variety of such transcription control sequences are known to those skilled in the art. Preferred transcription control sequences include those which function in bacterial, yeast, and
- 15 mammalian cells, such as, but not limited to, *tac*, *lac*, *trp*, *trc*, oxy-pro, omp/lpp, rmb, bacteriophage lambda ( $\lambda$ ) (such as  $\lambda_{pL}$  and  $\lambda_{pR}$  and fusions that include such promoters), bacteriophage T7, T7*lac*, bacteriophage T3, bacteriophage SP6, bacteriophage SP01, metallothionein, alpha mating factor, baculovirus, vaccinia virus, herpesvirus, poxvirus, adenovirus, simian virus 40, retrovirus actin, retroviral long
- 20 terminal repeat, Rous sarcoma virus, heat shock, phosphate and nitrate transcription control sequences, as well as other sequences capable of controlling gene expression in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells. Additional suitable transcription control sequences include tissue-specific promoters and enhancers as well as lymphokine-inducible promoters (e.g., promoters inducible by interferons or interleukins). Transcription
- 25 control sequences of the present invention can also include naturally occurring transcription control sequences naturally associated with a DNA sequence encoding a MEKK protein.

- It may be appreciated by one skilled in the art that use of recombinant DNA technologies can improve expression of transformed nucleic acid molecules by
- 30 manipulating, for example, the number of copies of the nucleic acid molecules within a host cell, the efficiency with which those nucleic acid molecules are transcribed, the efficiency with which the resultant transcripts are translated, and the efficiency of post-translational modifications. Recombinant techniques useful for increasing the expression of nucleic acid molecules of the present invention include, but are not limited to, operatively linking nucleic acid molecules to high-copy number plasmids, integration
- 35 of the nucleic acid molecules into one or more host cell chromosomes, addition of vector stability sequences to plasmids, substitutions or modifications of transcription control

- signals (*e.g.*, promoters, operators, enhancers), substitutions or modifications of translational control signals (*e.g.*, ribosome binding sites, Shine-Dalgarno sequences), modification of nucleic acid molecules of the present invention to correspond to the codon usage of the host cell, deletion of sequences that destabilize transcripts, and use of
- 5 control signals that temporally separate recombinant cell growth from recombinant protein production during fermentation. The activity of an expressed recombinant protein of the present invention may be improved by fragmenting, modifying, or derivatizing the resultant protein.

- As used herein, amplifying the copy number of a nucleic acid sequence in a cell
- 10 can be accomplished either by increasing the copy number of the nucleic acid sequence in the cell's genome or by introducing additional copies of the nucleic acid sequence into the cell by transformation. Copy number amplification is conducted in a manner such that greater amounts of enzyme are produced, leading to enhanced conversion of substrate to product. For example, recombinant molecules containing nucleic acids of
- 15 the present invention can be transformed into cells to enhance enzyme synthesis. Transformation can be accomplished using any process by which nucleic acid sequences are inserted into a cell. Prior to transformation, the nucleic acid sequence on the recombinant molecule can be manipulated to encode an enzyme having a higher specific activity.

- 20 In accordance with the present invention, recombinant cells can be used to produce a MEKK protein of the present invention by culturing such cells under conditions effective to produce such a protein, and recovering the protein. Effective conditions to produce a protein include, but are not limited to, appropriate media, bioreactor, temperature, pH and oxygen conditions that permit protein production. An
- 25 appropriate, or effective, medium refers to any medium in which a cell of the present invention, when cultured, is capable of producing a MEKK protein. Such a medium is typically an aqueous medium comprising assimilable carbohydrate, nitrogen and phosphate sources, as well as appropriate salts, minerals, metals and other nutrients, such as vitamins. The medium may comprise complex nutrients or may be a defined
- 30 minimal medium.

- A preferred cell to culture is a recombinant cell that is capable of expressing the MEKK protein, the recombinant cell being produced by transforming a host cell with one or more nucleic acid molecules of the present invention. Transformation of a nucleic acid molecule into a cell can be accomplished by any method by which a nucleic
- 35 acid molecule can be inserted into the cell. Transformation techniques include, but are not limited to, transfection, electroporation, microinjection, lipofection, adsorption, and protoplast fusion. A recombinant cell may remain unicellular or may grow into a tissue,

organ or a multicellular organism. Transformed nucleic acid molecules of the present invention can remain extrachromosomal or can integrate into one or more sites within a chromosome of the transformed (*i.e.*, recombinant) cell in such a manner that their ability to be expressed is retained.

- 5       With respect to methods for producing the subject MEKK polypeptide, a host cell transfected with a nucleic acid vector directing expression of a nucleotide sequence encoding the subject polypeptides can be cultured under appropriate conditions to allow expression of the peptide to occur. The cells may be harvested, lysed and the protein isolated. A cell culture includes host cells, media and other byproducts. Suitable media  
10 for cell culture are well known in the art. The recombinant MEKK polypeptide can be isolated from cell culture medium, host cells, or both using techniques known in the art for purifying proteins including ion-exchange chromatography, gel filtration chromatography, ultrafiltration, electrophoresis, and immunoaffinity purification with antibodies specific for such peptide. In a preferred embodiment, the recombinant  
15 MEKK polypeptide is a fusion protein containing a domain which facilitates its purification, such as GST fusion protein or poly(His) fusion protein.

- Cells of the present invention can be cultured in conventional fermentation bioreactors, which include, but are not limited to, batch, fed-batch, cell recycle, and continuous fermentors. Culturing can also be conducted in shake flasks, test tubes,  
20 microtiter dishes, and petri plates. Culturing is carried out at a temperature, pH and oxygen content appropriate for the recombinant cell. Such culturing conditions are well within the expertise of one of ordinary skill in the art.

- Depending on the vector and host system used for production, resultant MEKK proteins may either remain within the recombinant cell or be secreted into the  
25 fermentation medium. The phrase "recovering the protein" refers simply to collecting the whole fermentation medium containing the protein and need not imply additional steps of separation or purification. MEKK proteins of the present invention can be purified using a variety of standard protein purification techniques, such as, but not limited to, affinity chromatography, ion exchange chromatography, filtration,  
30 electrophoresis, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, gel filtration chromatography, reverse phase chromatography, chromatofocusing and differential solubilization.

- Alternatively, a MEKK protein of the present invention can be produced by isolating the MEKK protein from cells or tissues recovered from an animal that normally express the MEKK protein. For example, a cell type, such as T cells, can be  
35 isolated from the thymus of an animal. MEKK protein can then be isolated from the isolated primary T cells using standard techniques described herein.

The availability of purified and recombinant MEKK polypeptides as described in the present invention facilitates the development of assays which can be used to screen for drugs, including MEKK homologs, which are either agonists or antagonists of the normal cellular function of the subject MEKK polypeptides, or of their role in the pathogenesis of cellular differentiation and/or proliferation, and disorders related thereto. In one embodiment, the assay evaluates the ability of a compound to modulate binding between a MEKK polypeptide and a molecule that interacts either upstream or downstream of the MEKK polypeptide in the a cellular signaling pathway. A variety of assay formats will suffice and, in light of the present inventions, will be comprehended by a skilled artisan.

In many drug screening programs which test libraries of compounds and natural extracts, high throughput assays are desirable in order to maximize the number of compounds surveyed in a given period of time. Assays which are performed in cell-free systems, such as may be derived with purified or semi-purified proteins, are often preferred as "primary" screens in that they can be generated to permit rapid development and relatively easy detection of an alteration in a molecular target which is mediated by a test compound. Moreover, the effects of cellular toxicity and/or bioavailability of the test compound can be generally ignored in the *in vitro* system, the assay instead being focused primarily on the effect of the drug on the molecular target as may be manifest in an alteration of binding affinity with upstream or downstream elements.

Accordingly, in an exemplary screening assay of the present invention, the compound of interest is contacted with proteins which may function upstream (including both activators and repressors of its activity such as, Ras, Rac, Cdc 42 or Rho or other Ras superfamily members) or to proteins or nucleic acids which may function downstream of the MEKK polypeptide, whether they are positively or negatively regulated by it. For convenience, such polypeptides of a signal transduction pathway which interact directly with MEKK will be referred to below as MEKK-binding proteins (MEKK-bp). These proteins include the downstream targets of MEKKs, namely, members of the MAP kinase kinase family (MEKs or MKKs), as MEK1, MEK2, MKK1, MKK2, the stress-activated kinases (SEKs), also known as the Jun kinase kinases (JNKs), MEKK3 and MEKK4 or the like. Other downstream targets of the MEKK family can include proteins from the mammalian MAP kinase family which includes, for example, the extracellular signal-regulated protein kinases (ERKs), c-Jun NH<sub>2</sub>-terminal kinases (JNKs, or SAPKs), and the so-called "p38 subgroup" kinases (p38 kinases).



To the mixture of the compound and the MEKK-bp is then added a composition containing a MEKK polypeptide. Detection and quantification of complexes including MEKK and the MEKK-bp provide a means for determining a compound's efficacy at inhibiting (or potentiating) complex formation between MEKK and the MEKK-binding protein. The efficacy of the compound can be assessed by generating dose response curves from data obtained using various concentrations of the test compound. Moreover, a control assay can also be performed to provide a baseline for comparison. In the control assay, isolated and purified MEKK polypeptide is added to a composition containing the MEKK-binding protein, and the formation of a complex is quantitated in the absence of the test compound.

Complex formation between the MEKK polypeptide and a MEKK-binding protein may be detected by a variety of techniques. Modulation of the formation of complexes can be quantitated using, for example, detectably labeled proteins such as radiolabeled, fluorescently labeled, or enzymatically labeled MEKK polypeptides, by immunoassay, or by chromatographic detection.

Typically, it will be desirable to immobilize either MEKK or its binding protein to facilitate separation of complexes from uncomplexed forms of one or both of the proteins, as well as to accommodate automation of the assay. Binding of the two proteins, in the presence and absence of a candidate agent, can be accomplished in any vessel suitable for containing the reactants. Examples include microtitre plates, test tubes, and micro-centrifuge tubes. In one embodiment, a fusion protein can be provided which adds a domain that allows the protein to be bound to a matrix. For example, glutathione-S-transferase/MEKK (GST/MEKK) fusion proteins can be adsorbed onto glutathione sepharose beads (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, MO) or glutathione derivatized microtitre plates, which are then combined with the MEKK-bp, *e.g.*, an  $^{35}\text{S}$ -labeled, and the test compound, and the mixture incubated under conditions conducive to complex formation, *e.g.*, at physiological conditions for salt and pH, though slightly more stringent conditions may be desired. Following incubation, the beads are washed to remove any unbound label, and the matrix immobilized and radiolabel determined directly (*e.g.*, beads placed in scintillant), or in the supernatant after the complexes are subsequently dissociated. Alternatively, the complexes can be dissociated from the matrix, separated by SDS-PAGE, and the level of MEKK-binding protein found in the bead fraction quantitated from the gel using standard electrophoretic techniques such as described in the appended examples.

Other techniques for immobilizing proteins on matrices are also available for use in the subject assay. For instance, either MEKK or its cognate binding protein can be immobilized utilizing conjugation of biotin and streptavidin. For instance, biotinylated

- MEKK molecules can be prepared from biotin-NHS (N-hydroxy-succinimide) using techniques well known in the art (e.g., biotinylation kit, Pierce Chemicals, Rockford, IL), and immobilized in the wells of streptavidin-coated 96 well plates (Pierce Chemical). Alternatively, antibodies reactive with MEKK but which do not interfere
- 5 with binding of upstream or downstream elements can be derivatized to the wells of the plate, and MEKK trapped in the wells by antibody conjugation. As above, preparations of a MEKK-binding protein and a test compound are incubated in the MEKK-presenting wells of the plate, and the amount of complex trapped in the well can be quantitated. Exemplary methods for detecting such complexes, in addition to those described above
- 10 for the GST-immobilized complexes, include immunodetection of complexes using antibodies reactive with the MEKK binding protein, or which are reactive with the MEKK protein and compete with the binding protein; as well as enzyme-linked assays which rely on detecting an enzymatic activity associated with the binding protein, either intrinsic or extrinsic activity. In the instance of the latter, the enzyme can be chemically
- 15 conjugated or provided as a fusion protein with the MEKK-bp. To illustrate, the MEKK-bp can be chemically cross-linked or genetically fused with horseradish peroxidase, and the amount of polypeptide trapped in the complex can be assessed with a chromogenic substrate of the enzyme, e.g., 3,3'-diamino-benzidine tetrahydrochloride or 4-chloro-1-naphthol. Likewise, a fusion protein comprising the polypeptide and
- 20 glutathione-S-transferase can be provided, and complex formation quantitated by detecting the GST activity using 1-chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene (Habig et al (1974) J Biol Chem 249:7130).

- For processes which rely on immunodetection for quantitating one of the proteins trapped in the complex, antibodies against the protein, such as anti-MEKK
- 25 antibodies, can be used. Alternatively, the protein to be detected in the complex can be "epitope tagged" in the form of a fusion protein which includes, in addition to the MEKK sequence, a second polypeptide for which antibodies are readily available (e.g., from commercial sources). For instance, the GST fusion proteins described above can also be used for quantification of binding using antibodies against the GST moiety.
- 30 Other useful epitope tags include myc-epitopes (e.g., see Ellison *et al.* (1991) J Biol Chem 266:21150-21157) which includes a 10-residue sequence from c-myc, as well as the pFLAG system (International Biotechnologies, Inc.) or the pEZZ-protein A system (Pharmacia, NJ).

- In addition to cell-free assays, such as described above, the readily available
- 35 source of vertebrate MEKK proteins provided by the present invention also facilitates the generation of cell-based assays for identifying small molecule agonists/antagonists and the like. Cells which are sensitive to MEKK-mediated signal transduction events

- can be caused to overexpress a recombinant MEKK protein in the presence and absence of a test agent of interest, with the assay scoring for modulation in MEKK-dependent responses by the target cell mediated by the test agent. As with the cell-free assays, agents which produce a statistically significant change in MEKK-dependent signal transduction (either inhibition or potentiation) can be identified.

- In another embodiment of a drug screening, a two hybrid assay can be generated with a MEKK and MEKK-binding protein. This assay permits the detection of protein-protein interactions in yeast such that drug dependent inhibition or potentiation of the interaction can be scored. As an illustrative example, GAL4 protein is a potent activator of transcription in yeast grown on galactose. The ability of GAL4 to activate transcription depends on the presence of an N-terminal sequence capable of binding to a specific DNA sequence (UASG) and a C-terminal domain containing a transcriptional activator. A sequence encoding a MEKK protein, "A", may be fused to that encoding the DNA binding domain of the GAL4 protein. A second hybrid protein may be created by fusing sequence encoding the GAL4 transactivation domain to sequence encoding a MEKK-bp, "B". If protein "A" and protein "B" interact, that interaction serves to bring together the two domains of GAL4 necessary to activate transcription of a UASG-containing gene. In addition to co-expressing plasmids encoding both hybrid proteins, yeast strains appropriate for the detection of protein-protein interactions would contain, for example, a GAL1-lacZ fusion gene to permit detection of transcription from a UASG sequence. Other examples of two-hybrid assays or interaction trap assays are known in the art.

- In an illustrative embodiment, a portion of MEKK4 providing a Rac/Cdc42 binding site is provided in one fusion protein, along with a second fusion protein including a Rac/Cdc42 polypeptide. This embodiment of the subject assay permits the screening of compounds which inhibit or potentiate the binding of MEKK4 and Cdc42.

Phosphorylation assays may also be used. MEKK binding proteins can be tested for their ability to phosphorylate substrates in addition, compounds that inhibit or activate MEKK regulated pathways and phenotypic responses can be tested.

- Furthermore, each of the assay systems set out above can be generated in a "differential" format. That is, the assay format can provide information regarding specificity as well as potency. For instance, side-by-side comparison of a test compound's effect on different MEKKs can provide information on selectivity, and permit the identification of compounds which selectively modulate the bioactivity of only a subset of the MEKK family.

The present invention also includes a method to identify compounds capable of regulating signals initiated from a receptor on the surface of a cell, such signal regulation involving in some respect, MEKK protein. Such a method comprises the steps of: (a) contacting a cell containing a MEKK protein with a putative regulatory compound; (b) contacting the cell with a ligand capable of binding to a receptor on the surface of the cell; and (c) assessing the ability of the putative regulatory compound to regulate cellular signals by determining activation of a member of a MEKK-dependent pathway of the present invention. A preferred method to perform step (c) comprises measuring the phosphorylation of a member of a MEKK-dependent pathway. Such measurements can be performed using immunoassays having antibodies specific for phosphotyrosines, phosphoserines and/or phosphothreonines. Another preferred method to perform step (c) comprises measuring the ability of the MEKK protein to phosphorylate a substrate molecule comprising a protein including MKK1, MKK2, MKK3, or MKK4, Raf-1, Ras-GAP and neurofibromin using methods described herein. Preferred substrates include MEK1, MEK2, JNKK1 and JNKK2. Yet another preferred method to perform step (c) comprises determining the ability of MEKK protein to bind to Ras, rac or Cdc 42 protein. In particular, determining the ability of MEKK protein to bind to GST-Ras<sup>V12</sup>(GTPγS) or GST-Rac<sup>V14</sup>(GTPγS).

Putative compounds as referred to herein include, for example, compounds that are products of rational drug design, natural products and compounds having partially defined signal transduction regulatory properties. A putative compound can be a protein-based compound, a carbohydrate-based compound, a lipid-based compound, a nucleic acid-based compound, a natural organic compound, a synthetically derived organic compound, an anti-idiotypic antibody and/or catalytic antibody, or fragments thereof. A putative regulatory compound can be obtained, for example, from libraries of natural or synthetic compounds, in particular from chemical or combinatorial libraries (*i.e.*, libraries of compounds that differ in sequence or size but that have the same building blocks; see for example, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,010,175 and 5,266,684 of Rutter and Santi) or by rational drug design.

Preferred MEKK protein for use with the method includes recombinant MEKK protein. More preferred MEKK protein includes at least a portion of a MEKK protein having a kinase domain or apoptotic domain of MEKK.

Another aspect of the present invention includes a kit to identify compounds capable of regulating signals initiated from a receptor on the surface of a cell, such signals involving in some respect, MEKK protein. Such kits include: (a) at least one cell containing MEKK protein; (b) a ligand capable of binding to a receptor on the surface of the cell; and (c) a means for assessing the ability of a putative regulatory compound to

alter phosphorylation of the MEKK protein. Such a means for detecting phosphorylation include methods and reagents known to those of skill in the art, for example, phosphorylation can be detected using antibodies specific for phosphorylated amino acid residues, such as tyrosine, serine and threonine. Using such a kit, one is capable of determining, with a fair degree of specificity, the location along a signal transduction pathway of particular pathway constituents, as well as the identity of the constituents involved in such pathway, at or near the site of regulation.

In another embodiment, a kit of the present invention can include: (a) MEKK protein; (b) MEKK substrate, such as MEK; and (c) a means for assessing the ability of a putative inhibitory compound to inhibit phosphorylation of the MEKK substrate by the MEKK protein.

In yet another embodiment, a mammalian MEKK gene can be used to rescue a yeast cell having a defective ste11 (or byr2) gene, such as a temperature sensitive mutant ste11 mutant (cf., Francois *et al.* (1991) *J Biol Chem* 266:6174-80; and Jenness *et al.* (1983) *Cell* 35:521-9). For example, a humanized yeast can be generated by amplifying the coding sequence of the human MEKK clone, and subcloning this sequence into a vector which contains a yeast promoter and termination sequences flanking the MEKK coding sequences. This plasmid can then be used to transform an ste11<sup>TS</sup> mutant. To assay growth rates, cultures of the transformed cells can be grown at an permissive temperature for the TS mutant. Turbidity measurements, for example, can be used to easily determine the growth rate. At the non-permissive temperature, pheromone responsiveness of the yeast cells becomes dependent upon expression of the human MEKK protein. Accordingly, the humanized yeast cells can be utilized to identify compounds which inhibit the action of the human MEKK protein. It is also deemed to be within the scope of this invention that the humanized yeast cells of the present assay can be generated so as to comprise other human cell-cycle proteins. For example, human MEK and human MAPK can also be expressed in the yeast cell in place of ste7 and Fus3/Kss1. In this manner, the reagent cells of the present assay can be generated to more closely approximate the natural interactions which the mammalian MEKK protein might experience.

Furthermore, certain formats of the subject assays can be used to identify drugs which inhibit proliferation of yeast cells or other lower eukaryotes, but which have a substantially reduced effect on mammalian cells, thereby improving therapeutic index of the drug as an anti-mycotic agent. For instance, in one embodiment, the identification of such compounds is made possible by the use of differential screening assays which detect and compare drug-mediated disruption of binding between two or more different types of MEKK/MEKK-bp complexes, or which differentially inhibit the kinase activity

of, for example, *ste11* relative to a mammalian MEKK. Differential screening assays can be used to exploit the difference in drug-mediated disruption of human MEKK complexes and yeast *ste11*/*byr2* complexes in order to identify agents which display a statistically significant increase in specificity for disrupting the yeast complexes (or kinase activity) relative to the human complexes. Thus, lead compounds which act specifically to inhibit proliferation of pathogens, such as fungus involved in mycotic infections, can be developed. By way of illustration, the present assays can be used to screen for agents which may ultimately be useful for inhibiting at least one fungus implicated in such mycosis as candidiasis, aspergillosis, mucormycosis, blastomycosis, geotrichosis, cryptococcosis, chromoblastomycosis, coccidioidomycosis, conidiosporosis, histoplasmosis, maduromycosis, rhinosporidiosis, nocardiosis, paractinomycosis, penicilliosis, moniliasis, or sporotrichosis. For example, if the mycotic infection to which treatment is desired is candidiasis, the present assay can comprise comparing the relative effectiveness of a test compound on mediating disruption of a human MEKK with its effectiveness towards disrupting the equivalent *ste11*/*byr2* kinase from genes cloned from yeast selected from the group consisting of *Candida albicans*, *Candida stellatoidea*, *Candida tropicalis*, *Candida parapsilosis*, *Candida krusei*, *Candida pseudotropicalis*, *Candida quilliermondii*, or *Candida rugosa*. Likewise, the present assay can be used to identify anti-fungal agents which may have therapeutic value in the treatment of aspergillosis by making use of genes cloned from yeast such as *Aspergillus fumigatus*, *Aspergillus flavus*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Aspergillus nidulans*, or *Aspergillus terreus*. Where the mycotic infection is mucormycosis, the complexes can be derived from yeast such as *Rhizopus arrhizus*, *Rhizopus oryzae*, *Absidia corymbifera*, *Absidia ramosa*, or *Mucor pusillus*. Sources of other *ste11*/*byr2* homologs for comparison with a human MEKK includes the pathogen *Pneumocystis carinii*.

Another aspect of the present invention relates to the treatment of an animal having a medical disorder that is subject to regulation or cure by manipulating a signal transduction pathway in a cell involved in the disorder. Such medical disorders include disorders which result from abnormal cellular growth or abnormal production of secreted cellular products. In particular, such medical disorders include, but are not limited to, cancer, autoimmune disease, inflammatory responses, allergic responses and neuronal disorders, such as Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease. Preferred cancers subject to treatment using a method of the present invention include, but are not limited to, small cell carcinomas, non-small cell lung carcinomas with overexpressed EGF receptors, breast cancers with overexpressed EGF or Neu receptors, tumors having overexpressed growth factor receptors of established autocrine loops and tumors having overexpressed growth factor receptors of established paracrine loops. According to the

present invention, the term treatment can refer to the regulation of the progression of a medical disorder or the complete removal of a medical disorder (*e.g.*, cure). Treatment of a medical disorder can comprise regulating the signal transduction activity of a cell in such a manner that a cell involved in the medical disorder no longer responds to

5 extracellular stimuli (*e.g.*, growth factors or cytokines), or the killing of a cell involved in the medical disorder through cellular apoptosis.

The present invention relates to a method of inducing and/or maintaining a differentiated state, enhancing survival, and/or promoting (or alternatively inhibiting) proliferation of a cell responsive to a growth factor, morphogen or other environmental cue which effects the cell through at least one signal transduction pathway which

10 includes a MEKK protein. In general, the method comprises contacting the cells with an amount of an agent which significantly (statistical) modulates MEKK-dependent signaling by the factor. For instance, it is contemplated by the invention that, in light of the present finding of an apparently broad involvement of members of the MEKK

15 protein family in signal pathways implicated in the formation of ordered spatial arrangements of differentiated tissues in vertebrates, the subject method could be used to generate and/or maintain an array of different vertebrate tissue both *in vitro* and *in vivo*. A "MEKK therapeutic," whether inductive or anti-inductive with respect to signaling by a MEKK-dependent pathway, can be, as appropriate, any of the preparations described

20 above, including isolated polypeptides, gene therapy constructs, antisense molecules, peptidomimetics or agents identified in the drug assays provided herein.

There are a wide variety of pathological cell proliferative conditions for which MEKK therapeutics of the present invention can be used in treatment. For instance, such agents can provide therapeutic benefits where the general strategy being the

25 inhibition of an anomalous cell proliferation. Diseases that might benefit from this methodology include, but are not limited to various cancers and leukemias, psoriasis, bone diseases, fibroproliferative disorders such as involving connective tissues, atherosclerosis and other smooth muscle proliferative disorders, as well as chronic inflammation.

In addition to proliferative disorders, the present invention contemplates the use of MEKK therapeutics for the treatment of differentiative disorders which result from, for example, de-differentiation of tissue which may (optionally) be accompanied by abortive reentry into mitosis, *e.g.*, apoptosis. Such degenerative disorders include

30 chronic neurodegenerative diseases of the nervous system, including Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and the like, as well as spinocerebellar degenerations. Other differentiative disorders include,

35 for example, disorders associated with connective tissue, such as may occur due to de-

differentiation of chondrocytes or osteocytes, as well as vascular disorders which involve de-differentiation of endothelial tissue and smooth muscle cells, gastric ulcers characterized by degenerative changes in glandular cells, and renal conditions marked by failure to differentiate, *e.g.*, Wilm's tumors.

5 It will also be apparent that, by transient use of modulators of MEKK pathways, *in vivo* reformation of tissue can be accomplished, *e.g.*, in the development and maintenance of organs. By controlling the proliferative and differentiative potential for different cells, the subject MEKK therapeutics can be used to reform injured tissue, or to improve grafting and morphology of transplanted tissue. For instance, MEKK agonists  
10 and antagonists can be employed in a differential manner to regulate different stages of organ repair after physical, chemical or pathological insult. For example, such regimens can be utilized in repair of cartilage, increasing bone density, liver repair subsequent to a partial hepatectomy, or to promote regeneration of lung tissue in the treatment of emphysema.

15 Another aspect of the present invention concerns transgenic animals which are comprised of cells (of that animal) which contain a transgene of the present invention and which preferably (though optionally) express an exogenous MEKK protein in one or more cells in the animal. A MEKK transgene can encode the wild-type form of the protein, or can encode homologs thereof, including both agonists and antagonists, as  
20 as well as antisense constructs. In preferred embodiments, the expression of the transgene is restricted to specific subsets of cells, tissues or developmental stages utilizing, for example, cis-acting sequences that control expression in the desired pattern. In the present invention, such mosaic expression of a MEKK protein can be essential for many forms of lineage analysis and can additionally provide a means to assess the effects of,  
25 for example, lack of MEKK expression which might grossly alter development in small patches of tissue within an otherwise normal embryo. Toward this end, tissue-specific regulatory sequences and conditional regulatory sequences can be used to control expression of the transgene in certain spatial patterns. Moreover, temporal patterns of expression can be provided by, for example, conditional recombination systems or  
30 prokaryotic transcriptional regulatory sequences.

Genetic techniques which allow for the expression of transgenes can be regulated via site-specific genetic manipulation *in vivo* are known to those skilled in the art. For instance, genetic systems are available which allow for the regulated expression of a recombinase that catalyzes the genetic recombination a target sequence. As used herein,  
35 the phrase "target sequence" refers to a nucleotide sequence that is genetically recombined by a recombinase. The target sequence is flanked by recombinase recognition sequences and is generally either excised or inverted in cells expressing



recombinase activity. Recombinase catalyzed recombination events can be designed such that recombination of the target sequence results in either the activation or repression of expression of one of the subject MEKK proteins. For example, excision of a target sequence which interferes with the expression of a recombinant MEKK gene, such as one which encodes an antagonistic homolog or an antisense transcript, can be designed to activate expression of that gene. This interference with expression of the protein can result from a variety of mechanisms, such as spatial separation of the MEKK gene from the promoter element or an internal stop codon. Moreover, the transgene can be made wherein the coding sequence of the gene is flanked by recombinase recognition sequences and is initially transfected into cells in a 3' to 5' orientation with respect to the promoter element. In such an instance, inversion of the target sequence will reorient the subject gene by placing the 5' end of the coding sequence in an orientation with respect to the promoter element which allow for promoter driven transcriptional activation.

In an illustrative embodiment, either the *cre/loxP* recombinase system of bacteriophage P1 (Lakso *et al.* (1992) *PNAS* 89:6232-6236; Orban *et al.* (1992) *PNAS* 89:6861-6865) or the FLP recombinase system of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (O'Gorman *et al.* (1991) *Science* 251:1351-1355; PCT publication WO 92/15694) can be used to generate *in vivo* site-specific genetic recombination systems. Cre recombinase catalyzes the site-specific recombination of an intervening target sequence located between *loxP* sequences. *loxP* sequences are 34 base pair nucleotide repeat sequences to which the Cre recombinase binds and are required for Cre recombinase mediated genetic recombination. The orientation of *loxP* sequences determines whether the intervening target sequence is excised or inverted when Cre recombinase is present (Abremski *et al.* (1984) *J. Biol. Chem.* 259:1509-1514); catalyzing the excision of the target sequence when the *loxP* sequences are oriented as direct repeats and catalyzes inversion of the target sequence when *loxP* sequences are oriented as inverted repeats.

Accordingly, genetic recombination of the target sequence is dependent on expression of the Cre recombinase. Expression of the recombinase can be regulated by promoter elements which are subject to regulatory control, *e.g.*, tissue-specific, developmental stage-specific, inducible or repressible by externally added agents. This regulated control will result in genetic recombination of the target sequence only in cells where recombinase expression is mediated by the promoter element. Thus, the activation expression of a recombinant MEKK protein can be regulated via control of recombinase expression.

Use of the *cre/loxP* recombinase system to regulate expression of a recombinant MEKK protein requires the construction of a transgenic animal containing transgenes encoding both the Cre recombinase and the subject protein. Animals containing both

the Cre recombinase and a recombinant MEKK gene can be provided through the construction of "double" transgenic animals. A convenient method for providing such animals is to mate two transgenic animals each containing a transgene, *e.g.*, a MEKK gene and recombinase gene.

- 5        One advantage derived from initially constructing transgenic animals containing a MEKK transgene in a recombinase-mediated expressible format derives from the likelihood that the subject protein, whether agonistic or antagonistic, can be deleterious upon expression in the transgenic animal. In such an instance, a founder population, in which the subject transgene is silent in all tissues, can be propagated and maintained.
- 10      Individuals of this founder population can be crossed with animals expressing the recombinase in, for example, one or more tissues and/or a desired temporal pattern. Thus, the creation of a founder population in which, for example, an antagonistic MEKK transgene is silent will allow the study of progeny from that founder in which disruption of MEKK mediated induction in a particular tissue or at certain
- 15      developmental stages would result in, for example, a lethal phenotype.

- Similar conditional transgenes can be provided using prokaryotic promoter sequences which require prokaryotic proteins to be simultaneously expressed in order to facilitate expression of the MEKK transgene. Exemplary promoters and the corresponding trans-activating prokaryotic proteins are given in U.S. Patent No.
- 20      4,833,080.

- Moreover, expression of the conditional transgenes can be induced by gene therapy-like methods wherein a gene encoding the trans-activating protein, *e.g.*, a recombinase or a prokaryotic protein, is delivered to the tissue and caused to be expressed, such as in a cell-type specific manner. By this method, a MEKK transgene
- 25      could remain silent into adulthood until "turned on" by the introduction of the trans-activator.

- In an exemplary embodiment, the "transgenic non-human animals" of the invention are produced by introducing transgenes into the germline of the non-human animal. Embryonic target cells at various developmental stages can be used to introduce
- 30      transgenes. Different methods are used depending on the stage of development of the embryonic target cell. The zygote is the best target for micro-injection. In the mouse, the male pronucleus reaches the size of approximately 20 micrometers in diameter which allows reproducible injection of 1-2pl of DNA solution. The use of zygotes as a target for gene transfer has a major advantage in that in most cases the injected DNA will be
- 35      incorporated into the host gene before the first cleavage (Brinster *et al.* (1985) *PNAS* 82:4438-4442). As a consequence, all cells of the transgenic non-human animal will carry the incorporated transgene. This will in general also be reflected in the efficient

transmission of the transgene to offspring of the founder since 50% of the germ cells will harbor the transgene. Microinjection of zygotes is the preferred method for incorporating transgenes in practicing the invention.

- Retroviral infection can also be used to introduce MEKK transgenes into a non-human animal. The developing non-human embryo can be cultured *in vitro* to the blastocyst stage. During this time, the blastomeres can be targets for retroviral infection (Jaenisch, R. (1976) *PNAS* 73:1260-1264). Efficient infection of the blastomeres is obtained by enzymatic treatment to remove the zona pellucida (*Manipulating the Mouse Embryo*, Hogan eds. (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, 1986).
- The viral vector system used to introduce the transgene is typically a replication-defective retrovirus carrying the transgene (Jahner *et al.* (1985) *PNAS* 82:6927-6931; Van der Putten *et al.* (1985) *PNAS* 82:6148-6152). Transfection is easily and efficiently obtained by culturing the blastomeres on a monolayer of virus-producing cells (Van der Putten, *supra*; Stewart *et al.* (1987) *EMBO J.* 6:383-388). Alternatively, infection can be performed at a later stage. Virus or virus-producing cells can be injected into the blastocoele (Jahner *et al.* (1982) *Nature* 298:623-628). Most of the founders will be mosaic for the transgene since incorporation occurs only in a subset of the cells which formed the transgenic non-human animal. Further, the founder may contain various retroviral insertions of the transgene at different positions in the genome which generally will segregate in the offspring. In addition, it is also possible to introduce transgenes into the germ line by intrauterine retroviral infection of the midgestation embryo (Jahner *et al.* (1982) *supra*).

- A third type of target cell for transgene introduction is the embryonic stem cell (ES). ES cells are obtained from pre-implantation embryos cultured *in vitro* and fused with embryos (Evans *et al.* (1981) *Nature* 292:154-156; Bradley *et al.* (1984) *Nature* 309:255-258; Gossler *et al.* (1986) *PNAS* 83: 9065-9069; and Robertson *et al.* (1986) *Nature* 322:445-448). Transgenes can be efficiently introduced into the ES cells by DNA transfection or by retrovirus-mediated transduction. Such transformed ES cells can thereafter be combined with blastocysts from a non-human animal. The ES cells thereafter colonize the embryo and contribute to the germ line of the resulting chimeric animal. For review see Jaenisch, R. (1988) *Science* 240:1468-1474.

- Methods of making MEKK knock-out or disruption transgenic animals are also generally known. See, for example, *Manipulating the Mouse Embryo*, (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1986). Recombinase dependent knockouts can also be generated, *e.g.* by homologous recombination to insert recombinase target sequences flanking portions of an endogenous MEKK gene, such

that tissue specific and/or temporal control of inactivation of a MEKK allele can be controlled as above.

- According to the present invention, an isolated, or biologically pure, peptide, is a peptide that has been removed from its natural milieu. As such, "isolated" and
- 5 "biologically pure" do not necessarily reflect the extent to which the protein has been purified. An isolated compound of the present invention can be obtained from a natural source or produced using recombinant DNA technology or chemical synthesis. As used herein, an isolated peptide can be a full-length protein or any homolog of such a protein in which amino acids have been deleted (*e.g.*, a truncated version of the protein),
- 10 inserted, inverted, substituted and/or derivatized (*e.g.*, by glycosylation, phosphorylation, acetylation, myristylation, prenylation, palmitoylation, and/or amidation) such that the peptide is capable of regulating the binding of Ras superfamily protein to MEKK protein.

- In accordance with the present invention, a "mimotope" refers to any compound
- 15 that is able to mimic the ability of an isolated compound of the present invention. A mimotope can be a peptide that has been modified to decrease its susceptibility to degradation but that still retain regulatory activity. Other examples of mimetopes include, but are not limited to, protein-based compounds, carbohydrate-based compounds, lipid-based compounds, nucleic acid-based compounds, natural organic
- 20 compounds, synthetically derived organic compounds, anti-idiotypic antibodies and/or catalytic antibodies, or fragments thereof. A mimotope can be obtained by, for example, screening libraries of natural and synthetic compounds as disclosed herein that are capable of inhibiting the binding of Ras superfamily protein to MEKK. A mimotope can also be obtained by, for example, rational drug design. In a rational drug design
- 25 procedure, the three-dimensional structure of a compound of the present invention can be analyzed by, for example, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) or x-ray crystallography. The three-dimensional structure can then be used to predict structures of potential mimetopes by, for example, computer modeling. The predicted mimotope structures can then be produced by, for example, chemical synthesis, recombinant DNA
- 30 technology, or by isolating a mimotope from a natural source (*e.g.*, plants, animals, bacteria and fungi).

- The therapeutic methods of the present invention may also comprise injecting an area of a subject's body with an effective amount of a naked plasmid DNA compound (such as is taught, for example in Wolff *et al.*, 1990, *Science* 247, 1465-1468). A naked
- 35 plasmid DNA compound comprises a nucleic acid molecule encoding a MEKK protein of the present invention, operatively linked to a naked plasmid DNA vector capable of being taken up by and expressed in a recipient cell located in the body area. A preferred

- naked plasmid DNA compound of the present invention comprises a nucleic acid molecule encoding a truncated MEKK protein having deregulated kinase activity. Preferred naked plasmid DNA vectors of the present invention include those known in the art. When administered to a subject, a naked plasmid DNA compound of the present invention transforms cells within the subject and directs the production of at least a portion of a MEKK protein or RNA nucleic acid molecule that is capable of regulating the apoptosis of the cell.

- A naked plasmid DNA compound of the present invention is capable of treating a subject suffering from a medical disorder including cancer, autoimmune disease, inflammatory responses, allergic responses and neuronal disorders, such as Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease. For example, a naked plasmid DNA compound can be administered as an anti-tumor therapy by injecting an effective amount of the plasmid directly into a tumor so that the plasmid is taken up and expressed by a tumor cell, thereby killing the tumor cell. As used herein, an effective amount of a naked plasmid DNA to administer to a subject comprises an amount needed to regulate or cure a medical disorder the naked plasmid DNA is intended to treat, such mode of administration, number of doses and frequency of dose capable of being decided upon, in any given situation, by one of skill in the art without resorting to undue experimentation.

- An isolated compound of the present invention can be used to formulate a therapeutic composition. In one embodiment, a therapeutic composition of the present invention includes at least one isolated peptide of the present invention. A therapeutic composition for use with a treatment method of the present invention can further comprise suitable excipients. A therapeutic compound for use with a treatment method of the present invention can be formulated in an excipient that the subject to be treated can tolerate. Examples of such excipients include water, saline, Ringer's solution, dextrose solution, Hank's solution, and other aqueous physiologically balanced salt solutions. Nonaqueous vehicles, such as fixed oils, sesame oil, ethyl oleate, or triglycerides may also be used. Other useful excipients include suspensions containing viscosity enhancing agents, such as sodium carboxymethylcellulose, sorbitol, or dextran. Excipients can also contain minor amounts of additives, such as substances that enhance isotonicity and chemical stability. Examples of buffers include phosphate buffer, bicarbonate buffer and Tris buffer, while examples of preservatives include thimerosal, m- or o-cresol, formalin and benzyl alcohol. Standard formulations can either be liquid injectables or solids which can be taken up in a suitable liquid as a suspension or solution for injection. Thus, in a non-liquid formulation, the excipient can comprise

dextrose, human serum albumin, preservatives, etc., to which sterile water or saline can be added prior to administration.

In another embodiment, a therapeutic compound for use with a treatment method of the present invention can also comprise a carrier. Carriers are typically compounds that increase the half-life of a therapeutic compound in the treated animal. Suitable carriers include, but are not limited to, liposomes, micelles, cells, polymeric controlled release formulations, biodegradable implants, bacteria, viruses, oils, esters, and glycols. Preferred carriers include liposomes and micelles.

A therapeutic compound for use with a treatment method of the present invention can be administered to any subject having a medical disorder as herein described. Acceptable protocols by which to administer therapeutic compounds of the present invention in an effective manner can vary according to individual dose size, number of doses, frequency of dose administration, and mode of administration. Determination of such protocols can be accomplished by those skilled in the art without resorting to undue experimentation. An effective dose refers to a dose capable of treating a subject for a medical disorder as described herein. Effective doses can vary depending upon, for example, the therapeutic compound used, the medical disorder being treated, and the size and type of the recipient animal. Effective doses to treat a subject include doses administered over time that are capable of regulating the activity, including growth, of cells involved in a medical disorder. For example, a first dose of a naked plasmid DNA compound of the present invention can comprise an amount that causes a tumor to decrease in size by about 10% over 7 days when administered to a subject having a tumor. A second dose can comprise at least the same the same therapeutic compound than the first dose.

Another aspect of the present invention includes a method for prescribing treatment for subjects having a medical disorder as described herein. A preferred method for prescribing treatment comprises: (a) measuring the MEKK protein activity in a cell involved in the medical disorder to determine if the cell is susceptible to treatment using a method of the present invention; and (b) prescribing treatment comprising regulating the activity of a MEKK-dependent pathway relative to the activity of a Raf-dependent pathway in the cell to induce the apoptosis of the cell. The step of measuring MEKK protein activity can comprise: (1) removing a sample of cells from a subject; (2) stimulating the cells with a  $TNF\alpha$ ; and (3) detecting the state of phosphorylation of MKK3, MKK4 or JNK protein using an immunoassay using antibodies specific for phosphothreonine and/or phosphoserine.

The present invention also includes antibodies capable of selectively binding to a MEKK protein of the present invention. Such an antibody is herein referred to as an anti-MEKK antibody. Polyclonal populations of anti-MEKK antibodies can be contained in a MEKK antiserum. MEKK antiserum can refer to affinity purified polyclonal antibodies, ammonium sulfate cut antiserum or whole antiserum. As used herein, the term "selectively binds to" refers to the ability of such an antibody to preferentially bind to MEKK proteins. Binding can be measured using a variety of methods known to those skilled in the art including immunoblot assays, immunoprecipitation assays, enzyme immunoassays (e.g., ELISA), radioimmunoassays, immunofluorescent antibody assays and immunoelectron microscopy; see, for example, Sambrook *et al.*, *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Labs Press, 1989.

Antibodies of the present invention can be either polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies and can be prepared using techniques standard in the art. Antibodies of the present invention include functional equivalents such as antibody fragments and genetically-engineered antibodies, including single chain antibodies, that are capable of selectively binding to at least one of the epitopes of the protein used to obtain the antibodies. Preferably, antibodies are raised in response to proteins that are encoded, at least in part, by a MEKK nucleic acid molecule. More preferably antibodies are raised in response to at least a portion of a MEKK protein, and even more preferably antibodies are raised in response to either the amino terminus or the carboxyl terminus of a MEKK protein. Preferably, an antibody of the present invention has a single site binding affinity of from about  $10^3\text{M}^{-1}$  to about  $10^{12}\text{M}^{-1}$  for a MEKK protein of the present invention.

A preferred method to produce antibodies of the present invention includes administering to an animal an effective amount of a MEKK protein to produce the antibody and recovering the antibodies. Antibodies of the present invention have a variety of potential uses that are within the scope of the present invention. For example, such antibodies can be used to identify unique MEKK proteins and recover MEKK proteins.

Another aspect of the present invention comprises a therapeutic compound capable of regulating the activity of a MEKK-dependent pathway in a cell identified by a process, comprising: (a) contacting a cell with a putative regulatory molecule; and (b) determining the ability of the putative regulatory compound to regulate the activity of a MEKK-dependent pathway in the cell by measuring the activation of at least one member of said MEKK-dependent pathway. Preferred methods to measure the activation of a member of a MEKK-dependent pathway include measuring the

transcription regulation activity of c-Myc protein, measuring the phosphorylation of a protein selected from the group consisting of MEKK, JNKK, JNK, Jun, ATF-2, Myc, and combinations thereof.

- The foregoing description of the invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description. Further, the description is not intended to limit the invention to the form disclosed herein. Consequently, variations and modifications commensurate with the above teachings, and the skill or knowledge in the relevant art are within the scope of the present invention. The preferred embodiment described herein above is further intended to explain the best mode known of practicing the invention and to enable others skilled in the art to utilize the invention in various embodiments and with various modifications required by their particular applications or uses of the invention. It is intended that the appended claims be construed to include alternate embodiments to the extent permitted by the prior art.

## EXAMPLES

- The following examples describe the isolation and cloning of a human and murine MEKK1 nucleic acid molecule as and characterize the encoded MEKK1 proteins as well as apoptotic fragments of MEKK1 proteins. Additional exemplification of MEKK1 proteins and activities can be found in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,405,941, 5,854,043, and 5,753,446, in published PCT international application Nos. WO 94/24159 and WO95/28421, as well as in the following publications:
- Russell *et al.* (1995) *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 270(20):11757-11760
- Lin *et al.* (1995) *Science* 268:286-290
- Johnson *et al.* (1996) *Journal of Biological Chemistry* 271(6):3229-3237
- Gardner *et al.* (1994) *Molecular Biology of the Cell* 5:193-201
- Blumer *et al.* (1994) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 91:4925-4929
- Johnson (1995) U.S. Patent No. 5,405,941
- Lange-Carter *et al.* (1993) *Science* 260:315-319
- Lange-Carter *et al.* (1994) *Science* 265:1458-1461
- Minden *et al.* (1994) *Science* 266:1719-1723.

### **Example 1. Isolation and Cloning of human and murine MEKK1 proteins.**

#### **MEKK1 Nucleotide Sequences**

A partial murine MEKK1 nucleotide sequences, and encoded protein, was cloned and has previously been described in U.S. Patent No. 5,405,941, which is incorporated



herein by this reference. The partial murine MEKK1 nucleotide sequence is shown in SEQ ID NO: 1. The predicted amino acid sequence is shown in SEQ ID NO2.

Additional cloning based on the sequence of the partial murine MEKK1 shown in SEQ ID NO:1 resulted in the nucleotide sequence of a full-length murine MEKK1 DNA

- 5 which is set forth in Figure 2 and as SEQ ID NO:3. The predicted amino acid sequence of full-length murine MEKK1 is set forth as SEQ ID NO:4.

### Cloning of human MEKK1

- cDNA Preparation* — Total mRNA was extracted and isolated from T47D cells using 1  
10 x 10<sup>7</sup> cells per purification in the QuickPrep Micro mRNA Purification Kit (Pharmacia). First strand cDNA was produced using 33 microliters of the purified mRNA per reaction in the Ready-to-Go T-Primed First-Strand Kit (Pharmacia).

- PCR Amplification* — The sense strand primer 5'-GAACACCATCCAGAAGTTTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:13), which was designed from the mouse MEKK1 (mMEKK1) cDNA sequence,  
15 was used in conjunction with the antisense primer 5'-CACTTTGTAGACAGGGTCAGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:14) in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using the first strand cDNA described above as a template (RT-PCR) to amplify the region from bases 1211-1950. *Taq* DNA Polymerase (Boehringer Mannheim) was used in a RT-PCR of 30 cycles (1 min. 94°C; 1 min. 50°C; 3 min., 72°C), followed by a 10 min. incubation at 72°C. A band of approximately  
20 800 bp was isolated by purification from a 1% agarose gel and ligated overnight at 14°C into pGEM-T coli by heat shock at 42°C, and plated on Luria Broth (LB) plates containing ampicillin and X-gal. Colonies were screened by blue/white color selection, grown up in 5 ml of LB containing ampicillin, and the plasmid DNA was isolated using the Wizard Mini-pre Kit (Promega). Isolates were then screened for insert size by digesting with PstI and AatII  
25 (Promega), and running on a 1% agarose gel. Appropriately sized inserts were sequenced from both ends using T7 and SP6 vector primers. The resulting sequence was aligned to the known mMEKK1 sequence, and determined to be hMEKK1 by homology. In order to amplify the region from bases 2263-3743, the sense primer 5'-TGGGTCGCCTCTGTCTTATAGACAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:15) was used in conjunction with the antisense primer 5'-  
30 CACATCCTGTGCTTGGTAAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:16) in a RT-PCR of 30 cycles (1 min. 94°C; 1 min., 50°C; 2 min., 72°C), followed by a 10 min. incubation at 72°C. A band of approximately 1.5 kb was isolated by purification from a 1% agarose gel, ligated, cloned, and sequenced as stated above. In order to amplify the 3' region of hMEKK1 from bases 3304-4493, the sense primer 5'-AGGACAAGTGCAGGTTAGATG-3' (SEQ ID NO:17) was used in a  
35 RT-PCR of 30 cycles (1 min., 94°C; 1 min., 50°C; 2 min., 72°C), followed by a 10 min. incubation at 72°C. A band of approximately 1.3 kb was isolated by purification from a 1% agarose gel, ligated, cloned, and sequenced as stated above. Sequence was also confirmed for

this clone using the internal sequencing primer 5'-GCTGTCCATATCTACAGTGCT-3' (SEQ ID NO:18). In order to amplify the region from bases 580-1310, the sense primer 5'-CGGCTGGAAGCAGCAGTGGT-3' (SEQ ID NO:19) was used in conjunction with the antisense primer 5'-TTCATCCTTGATGCTGTTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:20) in a RT-PCR of 30 cycles (1 min., 94°C; 1 min., 50°C; 2 min., 72°C), followed by a 10 min. incubation at 72°C. A band of approximately 700 bp was isolated by purification from a 1% agarose gel, ligated, cloned, and sequenced as stated above. The overlapping sequence data was compiled into a single contig using Sequencer 2.0 (Gene Codes), and aligned to the mMEKK1 sequence.

- A BLAST search using the amino acid sequences of murine MEKK1 and human MEKK1 as described in this example reveals nucleotide and amino acid sequences having substantial homology to those set forth in SEQ ID NOs:3-6 (e.g., sequences having Accession No. 423499, Accession No. 2507203 and Accession No. U23470).

### **Example 2: Apoptotic Fragments of MEKK1**

- This example demonstrates that MEK kinase 1 (MEKK1), a 196 kDa protein kinase, functions to integrate proteases and signal transduction pathways involved in the regulation of apoptosis. Cleavage of mouse MEKK1 at Asp<sup>874</sup> generates a 91 kDa kinase fragment and a 113 kDa NH<sub>2</sub>-terminal fragment. The kinase fragment of MEKK1 induces apoptosis. Cleavage of MEKK1 and apoptosis are inhibited by p35 and CrmA, viral inhibitors of the ICE/FLICE proteases that commit cells to apoptosis. Mutation of the MEKK1 sequence <sup>871</sup>DTVD<sup>874</sup> (SEQ ID NO: 7), a cleavage site for CCP32-like proteases, to alanines inhibited proteolysis of MEKK1 and apoptosis induced by overexpression of MEKK1. Inhibition of MEKK1 proteolysis inhibited apoptosis but did not block MEKK1 stimulation of c-Jun kinase activity, indicating that c-Jun kinase activation was not sufficient for apoptosis. During the apoptotic response to UV irradiation, cisplatin, etoposide and mitomycin C, MEKK1 undergoes a phosphorylation-dependent activation followed by its proteolysis. These results show that MEKK1 activation and cleavage occurs in response to genotoxic agents and the activated kinase fragment functions to commit cells to apoptosis.

- Publications referred to in these examples are abbreviated using the first author's name and the year of publication. A list of the full citation of each publication referred to in this example is provided at the end of the example.

- Apoptosis or programmed cell death is a physiological process important in differentiation and tissue modeling (Williams and Smith, 1993; Steller, 1995). Apoptosis can be triggered by many different stimuli including growth factor deprivation (Xia *et al.*, 1995; Park *et al.*, 1996), exposure of specific cell types to cytokines such as TNF $\alpha$  and Fas ligand (Vandenabeele *et al.*, 1995; Kägi *et al.*, 1994; Lowin *et al.*, 1994), virus

infection (Esolen *et al.*, 1995; Hinshaw *et al.*, 1994; Terai *et al.*, 1991; Tyler *et al.*, 1995), and DNA damaging agents including irradiation and chemicals that induce DNA adducts (Canman and Kastan, 1996). Proteases of the ICE/FLICE family are activated during the apoptotic response that cleave specific protein substrates resulting in an irreversible commitment to cell death. Several ICE/FLICE substrates have been identified including poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase (Lazebnik *et al.*, 1994), U1 small nuclear ribonucleoprotein (Casciola-Rosen *et al.*, 1994), lamin (Lazebnik *et al.*, 1995), D4-GDI (Na *et al.*, 1996), fodrin (Cryns *et al.*, 1996), protein kinase C $\delta$  (Emoto *et al.*, 1995), sterol regulatory element binding protein (Wang *et al.*, 1996), retinoblastoma protein (An and Dou, 1996), DNA-dependent protein kinase (Casciola-Rosen *et al.*, 1995), and the proteases themselves (Orth *et al.*, 1996).

Two ICE-like protease activities appear necessary for the apoptotic response, each with a specific substrate selectivity. ICE-like proteases such as Ced-3 have a specificity for proteins encoding the four amino acid sequence YVAD (SEQ ID NO: 10) (Howard *et al.*, 1991) while CPP32-like proteases have a preference for the sequence DEVD (SEQ ID NO: 11) (Nicholson *et al.*, 1995). Both groups of proteases cleave at the terminal aspartic acid residue of the recognition sequence. Several viruses encode proteins that are specific inhibitors of the ICE/FLICE proteases. Most notably CrmA is a poxvirus protein that inhibits ICE-like proteases, and p35 is a baculovirus protein that has broad inhibitory activity to ICE/FLICE-like proteases (Fraser and Evan, 1996; Clem *et al.*, 1996). Expression of CrmA and p35 inhibit the apoptotic response to many different stimuli demonstrating the requirement of ICE/FLICE proteases during programmed cell death (Beidler *et al.*, 1996; Los *et al.*, 1995).

In addition to ICE/FLICE proteases, it is becoming increasingly clear that signal transduction pathways involving specific protein kinases are involved in mediating apoptosis. Specifically, the c-Jun kinases (JNK) and p38 kinases have been proposed to mediate apoptosis (Verheij *et al.*, 1996; Xia *et al.*, 1995). However, a number of reports have challenged the notion that activation of JNKs and/or p38 is sufficient to induce apoptosis (Lassignol Johnson *et al.*, 1996; Tsubata *et al.*, 1993; Liu *et al.*, 1996a; Juo *et al.*, 1997; Liu *et al.*, 1996b; Park *et al.*, 1996). It appears thus that other signal pathways are required for apoptosis. However, the integration and balance of the JNK and p38 pathways probably does contribute to the commitment to apoptosis (Xia *et al.*, 1995; Gardner and Johnson, 1996).

Several protein serine-threonine kinases referred to as MEK kinases (MEKKs) have been cloned that are members of sequential protein kinase pathways regulating MAP kinases including the c-Jun kinases and ERKs [(Lange-Carter *et al.*, 1993; Lange-Carter and Johnson, 1994; Xu *et al.*, 1996; Blank *et al.*, 1996)]. In our hands, MEKKs

- do not significantly activate p38 kinases. Of the four MEKK members we have characterized, MEKK1 has been found to have the unique property of being a strong stimulator of apoptosis (Lassignal Johnson *et al.*, 1996; Xia *et al.*, 1995). The other MEKKs, even though they all activate c-Jun kinases and ERKs to different levels, do not
- 5 induce apoptosis, suggesting MEKK1 has unique substrates that mediate the death response. The kinase domain of MEKK1 is only 50% conserved relative to the kinase domains of MEKK 2, 3 and 4, consistent with MEKK1 having unique substrate recognition properties and catalytic activity involved in mediating the apoptotic response. MEKK1 is a 196 kDa protein that encodes a protease cleavage sequence for
- 10 CPP32-like proteases. None of the other MEKKs or known kinases that regulate MAPK pathways have a consensus ICE/FLICE cleavage site. We demonstrate in this example that MEKK1 is a substrate for proteases inhibited by the p35 baculovirus protein. When the kinase domain is released from the holo-MEKK1 protein it functions as a physiological activator of apoptosis. UV irradiation and DNA damaging chemicals
- 15 activate MEKK1 kinase activity and induce its proteolytic cleavage indicating that MEKK1 contributes to apoptosis in response to environmental stresses.

#### Materials and Methods for this Example:

##### 20 Cells

Human embryonal kidney 293 cells (HEK293) stably expressing the EBNA-1 protein from Epstein-Barr virus (Invitrogen) were grown in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) supplemented with 100 U/ml penicillin/streptomycin and containing 10% bovine calf serum (BCS). The cells were transfected using lipofectamine (Gibco).

25

##### Plasmids

The full length cDNA encoding mouse MEKK1 was modified by addition of the HA-tag sequence (MGYPYVDYAS) (SEQ ID NO: 12) at its NH<sub>2</sub>-terminus and inserted into the expression plasmid pCEP4 (Invitrogen), resulting in plasmid MEKK1.cp4. The

30 MEKK1 sequences DTVD (amino acids 871-874) and DEVE (amino acids 857-860) in MEKK1.cp4 were substituted with alanines using a PCR strategy. The resulting plasmids were named DTVD\_A.cp4 and DEVE\_A.cp4. The cDNAs for CrmA (Pickup *et al.*, 1986), p35 (Cartier *et al.*, 1994), JNK1-APF (Dérjard *et al.*, 1994) and JNK2-APF (Kallunki *et al.*, 1994) were subcloned in pCEP4 in which the hygromycin

35 resistance gene had been removed, resulting in plasmids CrmA.cp\_, p35.cp\_, JNK1-APF.cp\_ and JNK2-APF.cp\_. Plasmid pCDNA\_3.cp4 is the result of the ligation of pCEP4 and pCDNA-3.

In vitro kinase assays

- Lysis buffer (70 mM  $\beta$ -glycerophosphate, 1 mM EGTA, 100  $\mu$ M  $\text{Na}_3\text{VO}_4$ , 1 mM DTT, 2 mM  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , 0.5% Triton-X100, 20  $\mu$ g/ml aprotinin) was added to cells 15-24 hours after transfection. Cellular debris was removed by centrifugation at 8,000xg for 5 min. Protein concentration was normalized by Bradford assay using BSA as standard.

c-Jun Kinase

- c-Jun kinase (JNK) activity was measured using a solid phase kinase assay in which glutathione S-transferase-c-Jun<sub>(1-79)</sub> (GST-Jun) bound to glutathione-Sepharose 4B beads was used to affinity-purify JNK from cell lysates as described (Gardner and Johnson, 1996; Hibi *et al.*, 1993). Alternatively, JNK1 or JNK2 were immunoprecipitated with isoform specific antibodies (Santa Cruz Biotechnology) and GST-Jun used as substrate in an *in vitro* kinase assay (Hibi *et al.*, 1993). Quantitation of the phosphorylation of GST-Jun was performed with a PhosphorImager.

ERK

- ERK2 was immunoprecipitated as described above for the JNK isoforms using the ERK2 (C-14) antibody (Santa Cruz Biotechnology). The beads were washed twice with 1 ml lysis buffer and twice with 1 ml lysis buffer without Triton-X100. Thirty-five  $\mu$ l of the last wash was left in the tube and mixed with 20  $\mu$ l of kinase 2X mix (50 mM  $\beta$ -glycerophosphate, 100  $\mu$ M  $\text{Na}_3\text{VO}_4$ , 20 mM  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , 200  $\mu$ M ATP, 1  $\mu$ Ci/ $\mu$ l  $\gamma^{32}\text{P}$ -ATP, 400  $\mu$ M EGF receptor peptide 662-681, 100  $\mu$ g/ $\mu$ l IP-20, 2 mM EGTA), incubated 20 min at 20°C and spotted on P81 Whatman paper. The samples were washed thrice for 5 min each in 75 mM phosphoric acid and once for 2 min in acetone, air-dried, and their radioactivity determined in a  $\beta$  counter.

SEK1 K $\rightarrow$ M phosphorylation

- MEKK1 was immunoprecipitated from cell lysates (200-500  $\mu$ g) with the antibodies raised against specific sequences of MEKK1 or the 12CA5 antibody that recognizes the HA-tag sequence. The immunoprecipitates were used in an *in vitro* kinase assay with recombinant kinase inactive SEK1 (SEK1 K $\rightarrow$ M) as previously described (Blank *et al.*, 1996).

### MEKK1 staining and terminal-deoxy-transferase (TdT)-mediated incorporation of fluorescent dUTP

- Cells were grown on glass coverslips and transfected using lipofectamine. Two days after transfection, the medium was removed and the cells were fixed in 2% paraformaldehyde, 3% sucrose in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) for 10 min at room temperature. Following three washes with PBS, the cells were permeabilized for 10 min with 2% Triton-X100 in PBS. After three PBS washes, the cells were blocked with filtered cultured medium for 15 min. The coverslips were then incubated 1 hour in TdT reaction mix (200 mM potassium cacodylate, 25 mM Tris·HCl, pH 6.6, 250 µg/ml BSA, 5 mM CoCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.25 U/µl TdT [Boehringer], 10 µM biotin-dUTP [Boehringer]) at 37 °C in a humidified atmosphere. After three washes in PBS, the coverslips were incubated for 1 hour at room temperature with a 1/500 dilution in filtered culture medium of an affinity purified rabbit antisera directed at the peptide DRPPSRELLKHPVFR of mouse MEKK1 (amino acids 1476-1490) (Lange-Carter *et al.*, 1993). The coverslips were then washed 6x over a 30 min period with PBS and incubated 1 hour at room temperature with a 1/1000 dilution in filtered culture medium of a donkey anti-rabbit, Cy<sup>3</sup>-conjugated, antibody (Jackson Immunological) mixed with 5 µg/ml streptavidin conjugated with FITC (Jackson Immunological). The coverslips were washed 6x with PBS and incubated overnight in PBS before being mounted in 20 mg/ml o-phenyldiamine-dihCl (Sigma) in 0.1 M Tris pH 8.5, 90% glycerol. Images were taken using a Leica DMRXA microscope and analyzed with the SlideBook v2.0 software (Intelligent Imaging Innovations, Denver). The subcellular localization of endogenous MEKK1 observed with the anti-COOH-terminal MEKK1 antibody was identical to that observed with a second antibody recognizing the NH<sub>2</sub>-terminal portion of the MEKK1 protein.

### Immunoblots

- 200-400 µg cell lysate protein was subjected to SDS-9% PAGE and transferred to nitrocellulose membranes. Blots were performed exactly as described (Widmann *et al.*, 1995). To detect HA-tagged proteins, the mouse monoclonal antibody 12CA5 (Babco) was used as the primary antibody, followed by a rabbit anti-mouse antibody (Cappel). HRP-conjugated protein A at a 1/5000 dilution (Zymed) and <sup>125</sup>I-protein A at a 1/500 dilution (Dupont NEN) were then used for enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) detection and for quantification using the PhosphorImager. To detect MEKK1, 3 different polyclonal antisera were used as primary antibodies, followed by ECL detection using HRP-protein A (see above). These sera were generated by injecting rabbits with GST proteins fused with different portions of the MEKK1 protein.

PP-2A treatment

MEKK1 was immunoprecipitated from cell lysates (200-500 µg) using the 96-001 (NH<sub>2</sub>) antisera, washed twice with 1 ml extraction buffer (BE) [1% Triton-X100; 10 mM Tris pH 7.4; 50 mM NaCl; 50 mM AF; 5 mM EDTA], twice with 1 ml CT (50 mM Tris pH 7.0; 0.1 mM caly<sub>2</sub>) and once with 1 ml CT containing 60 mM β-mercaptoethanol, 1 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>. 35 µl of the last wash was left in the tube and 0.5 U of PP-2A (Upstate Biotechnology) was added for 30-45 min. The phosphatase reaction was terminated by adding 1 µl of 200 mM Na<sub>3</sub>VO<sub>4</sub>. For *in vitro* kinase assay, the immunoprecipitates were washed three more times with 1 ml PAN (10 mM PIPES; 100 mM NaCl; 20 µg/ml aprotinin) before being mixed with the SEK1 K(M substrate and γ<sup>32</sup>P-ATP.

Results

Expression of the 196 kDa MEKK1 protein by gene transfection induces apoptosis.

Expression of the 37 kDa kinase domain of MEKK1 (ΔMEKK1) induces cell death by apoptosis (Lassignal Johnson *et al.*, 1996; Xia *et al.*, 1995). To assess whether the full length protein had the same effect, HEK293 cells were transfected with a plasmid encoding the mouse MEKK1 and stained 2 days later for MEKK1 expression using an antibody directed at the COOH-terminus of the protein. To monitor cell death, DNA fragmentation, a feature often associated with apoptosis, was measured by terminal-deoxy-transferase-mediated incorporation of fluorescent dUTP. A large proportion of HEK293 cells expressing MEKK1 had fragmented DNA. The MEKK1 expressing cells characteristically rounded up and began to lift off the coverslips. MEKK1 also induced chromatin condensation and the nuclei in these cells often dissociated from the surrounding cytoplasm. Quantitation of cells exhibiting DNA fragmentation and cells expressing MEKK1 revealed that about 30% of MEKK1-expressing cells were apoptotic after 48 hr. This is an underestimate because the apoptotic cells eventually detach from the coverslips and often lose their nucleus. Thus, expression of the 196 kDa MEKK1 protein by gene transfection induced cell death characteristic of apoptosis similar to that observed for the 37 kDa kinase domain. The kinase activity of MEKK1 is required for the induction of cell death (Lassignal Johnson *et al.*, 1996).

MEKK1-induced DNA fragmentation is inhibited by p35 and CrmA.

- Inhibition of cysteine proteases of the ICE family by the baculovirus p35 protein or by the poxvirus CrmA protein has been shown to protect cells from apoptosis in response to diverse stimuli (Beidler *et al.*, 1996). Cotransfection of HEK293 cells with
- 5 MEKK1 and p35 inhibited the DNA fragmentation seen with expression of MEKK1 alone. Cotransfection of MEKK1 with CrmA also inhibited DNA fragmentation, but to a lesser extent. While only about 5% of the cells cotransfected with MEKK1 and p35 showed some DNA fragmentation, this proportion increased to about 15% in MEKK1- and CrmA-cotransfected cells. (Control cells transfected with MEKK1 alone showed
  - 10 about 30% DNA fragmentation). A small area of fragmented DNA was typically seen in the nucleus of these cells. Thus CrmA appears to be less efficient in protecting cells from MEKK1-induced apoptosis. Interestingly, co-expression of inhibitory mutants of the c-Jun kinases (JNK1-APF and JNK2-APF) with MEKK1 had no or only modest effects on MEKK1-mediated apoptosis. JNK1-APF expression had no effect and JNK2-
  - 15 APF had only a 30% diminution of apoptotic cells induced by MEKK1 expression.

CrmA and p35 inhibit cleavage of the 196 kDa MEKK1 protein and generation of an activated kinase fragment.

- When MEKK1 was expressed by transfection of HEK293 cells, two additional
- 20 smaller immunoreactive polypeptides besides the full length protein (named A, ~140kD, and B, ~110kD), were detected by Western blot using an antibody directed to the HA tag of MEKK1 (12CA5 antibody). The 12CA5 antibody recognizes the first 11 amino acids at the NH<sub>2</sub>-terminus of the tagged MEKK1 protein, indicating that smaller fragments A and B must be the result of proteolysis of the full length MEKK1 protein and cannot
  - 25 have arisen from other potential translation sites. When an antibody directed at the COOH-terminus of MEKK1 was used (95-012 antibody), additional smaller immunoreactive fragments were also detected. Based on their apparent molecular weight, two of these fragments, named C, ~90kD, and D, ~70kD, are the corresponding moieties of the cleavage products B and A, respectively. It is also important to note that
  - 30 the proteolytic activity can generate fragment D from fragment C. The observation that MEKK1 can be proteolyzed to very specific fragments prompted a determination of whether p35 or CrmA could inhibit the generation of fragments A, B, C and D. p35 almost totally, and CrmA partially, inhibited the appearance of fragments B and C. Quantitation of the fragments in 6 independent experiments revealed that CrmA and
  - 35 p35, while leaving the amount of fragment A unchanged, diminished the amount of fragment B by 50% and 90%, respectively. This indicates that these protease inhibitors prevented the formation of fragments B and C, but had no effect on the proteolytic



activity that cleaves MEKK1 into fragment A. Since the cleavage of MEKK1 into fragment A was unaffected by CrmA and p35, it was surprising to find that the amount of fragment D, the corresponding moiety of fragment A, was reduced in the presence of the inhibitors. However, because the amounts of fragments A and B formed in MEKK1-transfected cells are not significantly different from one another, the observation that there is far less fragment D than fragment C suggests that fragment D may be unstable and rapidly degraded. Moreover, since fragment D can be derived from fragment C, blocking the generation of fragment C will result in less fragment D. Neither JNK1-APF nor JNK2-APF expression influenced the generation of MEKK1 fragments, suggesting that blunting the activation of the JNK1/JNK2 pathways had little effect on the proteolysis of the MEKK1 protein.

To determine whether the cleavage of MEKK1 into fragments A, B, C and D had any effect on the kinase activity of MEKK1, lysates from cells transfected with HA-tagged MEKK1 alone or in combination with CrmA or p35 were used for immunoprecipitation with the 12CA5 HA antibody or with an antibody specific for the COOH-terminal moiety of MEKK1 (antibody 95-012). The immunoprecipitates were then incubated with a MEKK1 substrate (SEK1 K(M) and  $\gamma^{32}\text{P}$ -ATP. When the full length MEKK1 protein was immunoprecipitated by the 12CA5 antibody it had measurable autophosphorylation and activity towards SEK1. When MEKK1 was immunoprecipitated with the COOH-terminal 95-012 antibody, a stronger SEK1 phosphorylation signal was detected. Since the full length MEKK1 protein and fragments C and D are immunoprecipitated with similar efficiency, the increased phosphorylation of SEK1 was due to the presence of fragments C and D in the immunoprecipitates. This phosphorylation was reduced in the presence of CrmA. In the presence of p35, phosphorylation of SEK1 reached the same level of phosphorylation observed when the 12CA5 antibody was used, that is the basal level of phosphorylation induced by the full length MEKK1. Phosphorylation of fragments C and D was also detected in 95-012 immunoprecipitates. This phosphorylation was reduced by CrmA and almost completely abolished by p35, as expected from the effect of these inhibitors on the generation of fragments C and D. In summary, there is a strong correlation between MEKK1-induced apoptosis and the generation of MEKK1-derived cleavage products that have a stronger kinase activity than the full length protein. This suggests that proteolysis of MEKK1 is involved in the cell death response.

p35 inhibited cleavage occurs at position Asp<sup>874</sup> in the mouse MEKK1 protein.

The p35-inhibited cleavage of MEKK1 generates a COOH-terminal fragment of about 90 kDa and a NH<sub>2</sub>-terminal fragment of about 110 kDa, indicating that the

cleavage occurs between residues 820-900. Two tetrapeptide sequences that are found in this region of MEKK1 closely resemble the CPP32 cleavage site, DEVD (SEQ ID NO: 12) (Nicholson *et al.*, 1995). These sequences are <sup>857</sup>DEVE<sup>860</sup> (SEQ ID NO: 7) and <sup>871</sup>DTVD<sup>874</sup> (SEQ ID NO: 8) (see Fig. 4). The proteases inhibited by p35 have been shown to be cysteine proteases cleaving after the aspartic acid residue in the fourth position of the consensus cleavage sequence (Nicholson *et al.*, 1995; Howard *et al.*, 1991) and, therefore only the DTVD (SEQ ID NO: 8) sequence should be a cleavage site for the CPP32-like protease. Two mutants were generated that have either the DEVE (SEQ ID NO: 7) or the DTVD (SEQ ID NO: 8) sequence replaced with alanine residues (see Fig. 4). These mutants were transfected into HEK293 cells and the presence of MEKK1 and MEKK1-derived fragments were detected by immunoblot analysis using three MEKK1-specific antibodies. When transfected into HEK293 cells, the DEVE→A mutant, like the wild-type protein, was cleaved into fragments A, B, C and D. In contrast, the DTVD→A mutant was only cleaved into fragments A and D. Thus, fragments B and C are not generated in cells expressing the DTVD→A mutant or in cells expressing MEKK1 and p35. This indicates that the p35-inhibited cleavage occurs at position Asp<sup>874</sup> in the mouse MEKK1 sequence.

The kinase activity of the mutants expressed in HEK293 cells was determined. Immunoprecipitating full length 196 kDa MEKK1 or mutant MEKK1 proteins with the 12CA5 antibody resulted in similar SEK1 phosphorylating activities. However, when the antibodies directed towards the COOH-terminus of the protein were used, SEK1 phosphorylating activity was reduced in DTVD→A expressing cells as compared to the activity found in wild-type or DEVE→A expressing cells. The reduced kinase activity was comparable to the basal SEK1 phosphorylating activity observed when the full length proteins were immunoprecipitated. Thus, the mutant DTVD→A MEKK1 protein has a low but measurable kinase activity towards SEK1 because fragment C is not generated. The same result was observed when the cleavage of MEKK1 into fragments B and C was inhibited by p35 expression.

Based on the results described above, Fig. 5 describes a model of the MEKK1 cleavage events occurring in transfected cells. In this model, overexpression of MEKK1 induces deregulated cleavage events generating two sets of fragments (A and D; B and C). Fragment C encoding the catalytic domain of MEKK1 has a stronger kinase activity than the full length protein. Proteases of the ICE/FLICE family are responsible for the cleavage of MEKK1 into fragments B and C because this cleavage can be inhibited by p35 and CrmA. Mutagenesis experiments revealed that the cleavage site generating fragments B and C is DTVD<sup>874</sup> (SEQ ID NO: 8). Fragment C can be further processed into a smaller polypeptide (fragment D) which may be rapidly degraded. It is possible

that the proteolytic activity which generates fragment D is part of a regulatory mechanism involved in the termination of the response induced by cleavage of MEKK1 into the active fragment C.

5 The DTVD→A mutant has a reduced ability to promote DNA fragmentation in HEK293 cells.

It was next determined whether the DTVD→A mutant induces DNA fragmentation when expressed in HEK293 cells. Expression of the DEVE→A mutant or the wild-type MEKK1 protein induced DNA fragmentation. In contrast, cells expressing  
10 the DTVD→A mutant MEKK1 protein showed little DNA fragmentation. Quantitation of the response revealed that the number of DTVD→A expressing cells that showed some DNA fragmentation was reduced by 65% compared to the cells transfected with wild-type MEKK1 or the DEVE→A mutant. This indicates that cleavage of MEKK1 into fragments B and C is required to induce cell death.

15 p35 inhibits ΔMEKK1-induced apoptosis.

The 37 kDa kinase domain of MEKK1 (ΔMEKK1) is a strong inducer of apoptosis (Lassignal Johnson *et al.*, 1996; Xia *et al.*, 1995). Since p35 inhibits programmed cell death induced by most, if not all, apoptotic stimuli (Clem *et al.*, 1996),  
20 it was also determined whether this inhibitor could also block ΔMEKK1-induced apoptosis. ΔMEKK1 induced DNA fragmentation when expressed in HEK293 cells. This effect was inhibited by co-expression of p35. Quantitation showed that 40% of cells expressing ΔMEKK1 showed DNA breaks; co-expression of p35 and ΔMEKK1 reduced this number to 10%. The number of ΔMEKK1-expressing cells appeared to be  
25 increased when p35 was present, suggesting that less cell death occurred when ΔMEKK1 and p35 were co-expressed. Even if the co-transfected cells showed less DNA fragmentation compared to the cells transfected with ΔMEKK1 alone, they were clearly affected by the expression of ΔMEKK1 and were rounded and most showed some membrane blebbing. This differed from the effect of p35 in full length MEKK1-  
30 transfected cells, where the inhibitor appeared to better protect the cells from DNA fragmentation and obvious morphological changes, the predicted result if cleavage of MEKK1 results in the release of an activated kinase domain. These results indicate that p35 inhibits at least two steps in the pathway leading to MEKK1-induced apoptosis, the cleavage of MEKK1 into an active kinase fragment and events downstream of the  
35 MEKK1 cleavage that most likely involves a protease step that is influenced by MEKK1.

Activation of the ERK and the JNK pathways is not correlated with MEKK1-induced DNA fragmentation.

MEKK1 activates the ERK and JNK pathways (Xu *et al.*, 1996). Since activation of the JNK pathway has been proposed to induce apoptosis (Verheij *et al.*, 1996), it was next determined whether inhibitory mutants of JNK1 or JNK2 (JNK1-APF and JNK2-APF, respectively) could prevent MEKK1-induced DNA fragmentation. While JNK1-APF had no protective effect, JNK2-APF slightly (by about 30%) reduced the number of MEKK1-expressing apoptotic cells. The competitive inhibitory JNK mutants had no effect on the generation of any cleavage products, indicating that the JNK2-APF-mediated inhibition of MEKK1-induced DNA fragmentation is not related to the cleavage of MEKK1. Activation of ERK2 or the JNKs by MEKK1 was unaffected by the co-expression of JNK1-APF, JNK2-APF, p35 or CrmA. When specific JNK isoforms were immunoprecipitated, only JNK1-APF and JNK2-APF partially inhibited JNK1 and JNK2 activity, respectively. The partial inhibition may be due to cross-reactivity of the antibodies used (Gupta *et al.*, 1996). The DEVE→A and DTVD→A mutants activated JNK to the same level as wild type MEKK1. Transfection of MEKK1 in HEK293 cells did not activate the p38 kinase. Cumulatively, these results show that in conditions where MEKK1-induced DNA fragmentation is inhibited (*i.e.* when p35 is cotransfected with MEKK1 or when the DTVD→A mutant is expressed), the ERK and the JNK pathways are still activated to an extent similar to that found in MEKK1-transfected cells. This indicates that neither the ERK nor the JNK pathways are sufficient to promote or inhibit the cell death pathway induced by cleavage of MEKK1.

UV irradiation of HEK293 cells induces a rapid phosphorylation and subsequent cleavage of the endogenous MEKK1 protein.

To determine the relevance of these findings in a more physiological situation, the regulation of endogenous MEKK1 in response to UV irradiation, a stress stimulus that induces an apoptotic response, was examined. In HEK293 cells, three different antisera directed at the mouse MEKK1 protein recognized the 196 kDa MEKK1 protein. Several additional nonspecific immunoreactive protein bands were also detected. When cells were treated with UV irradiation (100 J/m<sup>2</sup>) and incubated for 24 hours in low serum media, the full length MEKK1 protein was no longer detected. Since, we have determined that the half-life of MEKK1 is greater than 24 hours, this result indicates that UV induces a cleavage of the MEKK1 protein. UV irradiation also induced the appearance of new immunoreactive species, the majority of which have molecular weights ranging from about 100 kDa to about 120 kDa. These polypeptides appear thus

to be MEKK1-derived fragments generated following MEKK1 proteolysis. The results indicate that UV induces cleavage of the endogenous MEKK1 protein in HEK293 cells.

- A time course was performed to determine the effects of UV irradiation on the endogenous MEKK1 protein, activation of the JNK pathway and the extent of apoptosis resulting from the exposure of the cells to a stress stimulus. 15 min after UV irradiation, an MEKK1 species is generated that was upward gel-shifted compared to the MEKK1 species detected before exposure to UV irradiation. One hour after irradiation, most of the full length MEKK1 protein was upward gel-shifted. Eight hours after irradiation, the amount of the gel-shifted MEKK1 started to decrease and 20 hours after UV treatment only a trace amount of full length MEKK1 was detected. The MEKK1 fragment detected by the 96-001 (NH2) antibody was barely seen in the control condition. After 1 hour, however, there was a clear increase in the production of the MEKK1 fragment which reached a maximum 8 hours after UV irradiation. In MEKK1-transfected cells, both the shifted and non-shifted forms of full length MEKK1 were detected. To determine whether the upward gel shift of MEKK1 was due to phosphorylation, lysates of MEKK1-transfected cells were immunoprecipitated with the 12CA5 antibody and incubated with or without protein phosphatase 2A (PP-2A). Phosphatase treatment converted the upper, gel-shifted, form to the lower band, demonstrating that the gel-shift was a phosphorylation-dependent event. To determine whether phosphorylation of MEKK1 was required for its activity, the ability of immunoprecipitated MEKK1 to phosphorylate its substrate SEK1 was assessed after pretreatment with PP-2A. Immunoprecipitates treated with phosphatase did not phosphorylate SEK1. Thus, phosphorylation of MEKK1 is required for its activation. These results show that UV irradiation induced a rapid phosphorylation of full length MEKK1 followed by its cleavage into fragments. The extent of JNK activation after UV irradiation paralleled the extent of MEKK1 phosphorylation, consistent with the fact that MEKK1 is an upstream regulator of the JNK pathway. Apoptosis, as assessed by morphological changes of the nucleus, started to be detected 8 hours after UV irradiation and was most apparent after 20 hours.

#### Cleavage of MEKK1 can be mediated by different stress stimuli.

- Several genotoxic stress stimuli were applied to HEK293 cells and their effect on the MEKK1 protein was assessed. UV irradiation, cisplatin, etoposide and mitomycin C induced the loss of full length MEKK1 and the appearance of a lower molecular weight fragment derived from MEKK1. While there was no full length MEKK1 protein remaining after UV and cisplatin treatments, a small amount of upward gel-shifted full length MEKK1 was detected in etoposide and mitomycin C-treated cells. This indicates

that chemicals capable of forming DNA adducts, induce the phosphorylation of MEKK1 before its cleavage. These results indicate that the cleavage of MEKK1 may be the activation step leading to apoptosis in a number of stress conditions.

- An emerging theme for the cellular commitment to apoptosis involves the
- 5 activation of specific proteases and the regulation of signal transduction pathways, but the integration of these two regulatory processes in the apoptotic response has not been clearly defined. The role of ICE/FLICE proteases being involved in the apoptotic response is unequivocal (Fraser and Evan, 1996). Loss or inhibition of these enzyme activities can inhibit apoptosis (Los *et al.*, 1995; Darmon and Bleackley, 1996). The
  - 10 notion that signal transduction pathways, specifically those involving the c-Jun kinases and p38 kinases, has developed based on correlative biochemical analysis and gene transfection experiments. An inhibitory mutant of SEK1 (c-Jun kinase kinase) was demonstrated to block ceramide-induced apoptosis in different cell types (Verheij *et al.*, 1996). Similarly, it was shown that a dominant negative
  - 15 c-Jun mutant could block apoptosis of serum-deprived neuronal cells (Xia *et al.*, 1995). Activated mutants of p38 and its immediate upstream regulatory kinase MKK3 was shown to enhance an apoptotic response of PC12 cells to serum deprivation (Xia *et al.*, 1995). The ERK pathway has been shown to have a protective response against an apoptotic stimulus in a few cell types (Xia *et al.*, 1995; Gardner and Johnson, 1996).
  - 20 However, discordance for a role of c-Jun kinases and p38 kinases in mediating apoptosis also exists. For example, MEKK1 mediated apoptosis was shown to be independent of c-Jun kinase activation (Lassignal Johnson *et al.*, 1996). A similar separation of c-Jun kinase activation and apoptosis was observed with the TNF receptor (Liu *et al.*, 1996b).

- In this example, it is demonstrated that the JNK pathway is clearly not sufficient
- 25 to induce the apoptosis mediated by MEKK1. Numerous other examples exist where c-Jun kinase and p38 are activated in response to a stimulus but apoptosis is not observed (Su *et al.*, 1994; Sumimoto *et al.*, 1994; Tsubata *et al.*, 1993). What is however evolving from these studies is that the integration of several different signals, including the regulation of MAP kinase pathways (Xia *et al.*, 1995; Gardner and Johnson, 1996),
  - 30 can contribute to the decision of a cell to commit to apoptosis. Just as with growth and differentiation a series of checkpoints must be overcome before a cell commits itself to death. The needed commitment appears to be activation of the ICE/FLICE protease cascade; activation of c-Jun kinase or p38 pathways may be insufficient by themselves but may enhance or prevent the apoptotic response resulting from an external stimulus
  - 35 such as a genotoxic agent or cytokine.

MEKK1-mediated apoptosis requires both kinase activity and proteolytic cleavage.

We have shown previously that the kinase activity of MEKK1 is required for its apoptotic activity, because the kinase-inactive (MEKK1 is unable to promote apoptosis (Lassignol Johnson *et al.*, 1996). Here it is shown that there is a tight integration of

5 kinase and protease activities in the MEKK1-induced apoptotic pathway. Proteases are required for MEKK1-induced apoptosis at at least two levels in the transduction pathway. The first level corresponds to the cleavage of MEKK1 at position 874 in the mouse MEKK1 sequence. When this cleavage is prevented by the p35 baculovirus protein or when a cleavage-resistant MEKK1 mutant is used, apoptosis is strongly

10 impaired. Proteases of the ICE family of proteases are required for this cleavage to occur, since the viral inhibitors CrmA and p35 inhibit the cleavage. It is indeed likely that CPP32 or a CPP32-like enzyme directly cleaves MEKK1 at position 874, because the recognition site for the protease in the mouse MEKK1 is DTVD, a sequence that closely resembles the DEVD recognition site of the CPP32 substrate poly (ADP-ribose)

15 polymerase (Nicholson *et al.*, 1995). The sequence in the rat MEKK1 sequence that corresponds to the murine DTVD cleavage recognition site is DTLT (Xu *et al.*, 1996); indicating that the cleavage site is conserved between the mouse and the rat MEKK1 proteins and further supports its importance in MEKK1 function. ICE-like proteases are also required at a second step that is downstream of the cleavage of MEKK1 because

20 p35 inhibits the apoptosis induced by the kinase domain of MEKK1.

Fig. 6 shows a model defining the involvement of MEKK1 in apoptosis. The 196 kDa MEKK1 protein can be activated by many extracellular inputs including tyrosine kinase encoded growth factor receptors, G protein-coupled receptors (Avdi *et al.*, 1996) and cellular stresses. Activation of MEKK1 correlates with its

25 phosphorylation. It is unclear at present if MEKK1 phosphorylation involves autophosphorylation or additional kinases. Activated MEKK1 independent of its proteolysis is capable of regulating the c-Jun kinase pathway and may also regulate the ERK pathway. Both of these pathways can stimulate anti-apoptotic responses. Stimulation of the JNK pathway can lead to NF $\kappa$ B activation which is a strong inhibitor

30 of apoptosis (Baeuerle and Baltimore, 1996) and activation of the ERK pathway has been shown to protect cells from apoptosis (Xia *et al.*, 1995; Gardner and Johnson, 1996). With an appropriate protease activation MEKK1 is cleaved to generate a 91 kDa activated kinase domain that has substrates that contribute to driving the cell to apoptosis. Downstream of these phosphorylation events are additional protease

35 substrates that are predicted to be either phosphoproteins or proteins whose activity is regulated by phosphoproteins and which are involved in regulating apoptosis. Bcl-2, for example, would be such a phosphoprotein candidate (Gajewski and Thompson, 1996).

Proteolysis of MEKK1 generates an activated fragment with altered cellular distribution.

- It has been demonstrated that the endogenous MEKK1 in resting cells is localized in a post-Golgi vesicular compartment. The punctate cytoplasmic staining of MEKK1 can be seen in non-transfected cells. Upon appropriate cellular stimulation by a growth factor such as EGF MEKK1 is translocated to the plasma membrane. When MEKK1 is overexpressed it is activated and becomes proteolyzed. When MEKK1 is proteolyzed the catalytic domain behaves as a soluble cytoplasmic protein that is no longer sequestered on vesicle-like structures or the plasma membrane. Cleavage of MEKK1 may also change the specificity and activity of the kinase. In vitro kinase assays have indeed revealed that the kinase activity of the cleaved MEKK1 towards SEK1 is increased compared to the full length MEKK1. Thus, the 91 kDa kinase fragment of MEKK1 has a different subcellular distribution from the 196 kDa holo-MEKK1 which may allow it to phosphorylate a different set of substrates.

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Genotoxic stress: A balance between rescue and suicide using MEKK1 as a switch.

- The results show that DNA damaging chemicals such as cisplatin, etoposide and mitomycin C in addition to UV irradiation induce a phosphorylation correlated with activation of MEKK1. The time course for UV irradiation-induced c-Jun kinase activation closely paralleled that for MEKK1 phosphorylation, consistent with MEKK1 being an upstream regulator of this pathway. Thus, UV irradiation induces a rapid phosphorylation and activation of MEKK1 and c-Jun kinase. The rapid c-Jun kinase response could actually contribute to a protective response against cell death. This has been proposed for the action of CD40 in protecting B cells from antigen crosslinking-induced apoptosis (Sumimoto *et al.*, 1994; Tsubata *et al.*, 1993) and methyl methane sulfonate-induced 3T3 cell apoptosis (Liu *et al.*, 1996a). The activation of NFκB in response to stresses including UV irradiation and genotoxic chemicals would also be a protective response (Baeuerle and Baltimore, 1996); MEKK1 has been shown to be involved in the activation of NFκB (Hirano *et al.*, 1996).

30

If the stress challenge to the cell is too great a protease cascade is activated involving the ICE/FLICE enzymes (Fraser and Evan, 1996). The data indicate that one substrate for CPP32-like proteases is MEKK1. The time course of MEKK1 proteolysis is slower than its activation; cleavage of MEKK1 releases the 91 kDa kinase domain with new subcellular localization and the ability to activate effectors of apoptosis.

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These findings suggest MEKK1 can function as a switch point, regulated by a proteolytic event controlled by ICE/FLICE proteases, that determines cell fate in response to a stress stimulus. Before cleavage MEKK1 induces rescue mechanisms and



after cleavage MEKK1 triggers apoptosis. The cleavage of MEKK1 may thus occur when the cell has failed to successfully repair itself. The cleaved MEKK1 then triggers apoptosis which leads to the elimination of the cell.

- The above example defines MEKK1 as a protease substrate that when activated and cleaved stimulates an apoptotic response. The proteolytic cleavage of MEKK1 defines the mechanism to generate a protein kinase whose activity is sufficient to induce apoptosis. In the context of cancer therapy, the finding that the activation and cleavage of MEKK1 occurs in response to genotoxic agents is particularly important. For example, expression of MEKK1 is capable of killing by apoptosis cells that have both p53 alleles mutated. Hence, the activation and cleavage of MEKK1 is an apoptotic pathway that does not require a functional p53 and stimulation of these events could enhance the killing of many different tumors. Manipulating the activation of MEKK1 and its cleavage by proteases, with the use of drugs for example, could increase the killing of tumor cells to genotoxic agents. This is consistent with the finding that low level expression of MEKK1 potentiated the apoptotic response to low doses of UV irradiation and cisplatin.

#### Citations for Publications Referred to in this Example:

- An and Dou (1996) *Cancer Res.* 56, 438-442; Avdi *et al.* (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271, 33598-33606; Baeuerle and Baltimore (1996) *Cell* 87, 13-20; Beidler *et al.* (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 270, 16526-16528; Blank *et al.* (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271, 5361-5368. Canman and Kastan (1996) *Nature* 384, 213-214; Cartier *et al.* (1994) *J. Virol.* 68, 7728-7737; Casciola-Rosen *et al.* (1994) *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 30757-30760; Casciola-Rosen *et al.* (1995) *J. Exp. Med.* 182, 1625-1634; Clem *et al.* (1996) *Death Differ.* 3, 9-16. Cryns *et al.* (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271, 31277-31282; Darmon *et al.* (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271, 21699-21702; Dérjard *et al.* (1994) *Cell* 76, 1025-1037; Emoto *et al.* (1995) *EMBO J.* 14, 6148-6156; Esolen *et al.* (1995) *J. Virol.* 69, 3955-3958; Fraser and Evan (1996) *Cell* 85, 781-784; Gajewski and Thompson (1996) *Cell* 87, 589-592; Gardner and Johnson (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271, 14560-14566; Gupta *et al.* (1996) *EMBO J.* 15, 2760-2770; Hibi *et al.* (1993) *Genes Develop.* 7, 2135-2148; Hinshaw *et al.* (1994) *J. Virol.* 68, 3667-3673; Hirano *et al.* (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271, 13234-13238; Howard (1991) *J. Immunol.* 147, 2964-2969. Joo *et al.* (1997) *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 17, 24-35; Kallunki *et al.* (1994) *Genes Develop.* 8, 2996-3007; Kăgi *et al.* (1994) *Science* 265, 528-530; Lange-Carter *et al.* (1993) *Science* 260, 315-319; Lange-Carter and Johnson (1994) *Science* 265, 1458-1461; Lassignal Johnson *et al.* (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271, 3229-3237; Lazebnik *et al.* (1994) *Nature* 371,

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- 10 Sumimoto *et al.* (1994) *J. Immunol.* 153, 2488-2496; Terai *et al.* (1991) *J. Clin. Invest.* 87, 1710-1715; Tsubata *et al.* (1993) *Nature* 364, 645-648; Tyler *et al.* (1995) *J. Virol.* 69, 6972-6979; Vandenabeele *et al.* (1995) *Trends Cell Biol.* 5, 392-399; Verheij *et al.* (1996) *et al. Nature* 380, 75-79; Wang *et al.* (1996) *EMBO J.* 15, 1012-1020; Widmann *et al.* (1995) *Biochem. J.* 310, 203-214; Williams and Smith (1993) *Cell* 74, 777-779;
- 15 Xia *et al.* (1995) *Science* 270, 1326-1331; and Xu *et al.* (1996) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.* 93, 5291-5295.

- The foregoing description of the invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description. Further, the description is not intended to limit the
- 20 invention to the form disclosed herein. Consequently, variations and modifications commensurate with the above teachings, and the skill or knowledge in the relevant art are within the scope of the present invention. The preferred embodiment described herein above is further intended to explain the best mode known of practicing the invention and to enable others skilled in the art to utilize the invention in various
- 25 embodiments and with various modifications required by their particular applications or uses of the invention. It is intended that the appended claims be construed to include alternate embodiments to the extent permitted by the prior art. The contents of all references, patents and published patent applications cited throughout this application are hereby incorporated by reference.

**We Claim:**

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:
  - a) a nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of  
5 SEQ ID NO:3 or a complement thereof;
  - b) a nucleic acid molecule comprising a fragment of at least 100  
contiguous nucleotides of a nucleic acid comprising the nucleotide sequence of  
SEQ ID NO:3 or a complement thereof;
  - c) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a polypeptide comprising  
10 the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4;
  - d) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a fragment of a  
polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, wherein the  
fragment comprises at least 15 contiguous amino acid residues of the amino acid  
sequence of SEQ ID NO:4;
  - 15 e) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a naturally occurring  
allelic variant of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID  
NO:4, wherein the nucleic acid molecule hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule  
comprising SEQ ID NO:3 under stringent conditions; and
  - 20 f) a nucleic acid molecule which is antisense to the coding strand of  
a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3.
2. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 further comprising vector nucleic  
acid sequences.
- 25 3. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 further comprising nucleic acid  
sequences encoding a heterologous polypeptide.
4. A host cell which contains the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
- 30 5. An isolated nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:
  - a) a nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of  
SEQ ID NO:5 or a complement thereof;
  - b) a nucleic acid molecule comprising a fragment of at least 100  
contiguous nucleotides of a nucleic acid comprising the nucleotide sequence of  
35 SEQ ID NO:5 or a complement thereof;
  - c) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a polypeptide comprising  
the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6;

- d) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a fragment of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6, wherein the fragment comprises at least 15 contiguous amino acid residues of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6;
- 5 e) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a naturally occurring allelic variant of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6, wherein the nucleic acid molecule hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule comprising SEQ ID NO:5 under stringent conditions; and
- 10 f) a nucleic acid molecule which is antisense to the coding strand of a nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5.
6. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 5 further comprising vector nucleic acid sequences.
- 15 7. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 5 further comprising nucleic acid sequences encoding a heterologous polypeptide.
8. A host cell which contains the nucleic acid molecule of claim 5.
- 20 9. An isolated polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:
- a) a fragment of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, wherein the fragment comprises at least 15 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4;
- 25 b) a naturally occurring allelic variant of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, wherein the polypeptide is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule comprising SEQ ID NO:3 under stringent conditions;
- c) a polypeptide which is encoded by the nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3; and
- 30 d) a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4.
10. The fusion protein comprising the polypeptide of claim 9 operatively
- 35 linked to heterologous amino acid sequences.
11. An antibody which selectively binds to a polypeptide of claim 9.

12. A method for producing a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:

- 5 a) a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4;
- b) a fragment of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, wherein the fragment comprises at least 15 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:4; and
- 10 c) a naturally occurring allelic variant of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, wherein the polypeptide is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule comprising SEQ ID NO:3 under stringent conditions;

comprising culturing the host cell of claim 4 under conditions in which the  
15 nucleic acid molecule is expressed.

13. An isolated polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:

- 20 a) a fragment of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6, wherein the fragment comprises at least 15 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:6;
- b) a naturally occurring allelic variant of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6, wherein the polypeptide is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule comprising SEQ ID NO:5 under stringent conditions;
- 25 c) a polypeptide which is encoded by the nucleic acid molecule comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:5; and
- d) a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6.

30

14. The fusion protein comprising the polypeptide of claim 13 operatively linked to heterologous amino acid sequences.

15. An antibody which selectively binds to a polypeptide of claim 13.

16. A method for producing a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:

- a) a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6;
- 5 b) a fragment of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6, wherein the fragment comprises at least 15 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:6; and
- c) a naturally occurring allelic variant of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6, wherein the polypeptide is encoded
- 10 by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule comprising SEQ ID NO:5 under stringent conditions;

comprising culturing the host cell of claim 8 under conditions in which the nucleic acid molecule is expressed.

15

17. A method for detecting the presence of a MEKK1 polypeptide in a sample comprising:

- a) contacting the sample with a compound which selectively binds to the polypeptide; and
- 20 b) determining whether the compound binds to the polypeptide in the sample to thereby detect the presence of a MEKK1 polypeptide in the sample.

18. A kit comprising a compound which selectively binds to a MEKK1 polypeptide and instructions for use.

25

19. A method for detecting the presence of a MEKK1 nucleic acid molecule in a sample comprising:

- a) contacting the sample with a nucleic acid probe or primer which
- 30 selectively hybridizes to the nucleic acid molecule; and
- b) determining whether the nucleic acid probe or primer binds to a nucleic acid molecule in the sample to thereby detect the presence of a MEKK1 nucleic acid molecule in the sample.

20. A kit comprising a compound which selectively hybridizes to a MEKK1 nucleic acid molecule and instructions for use.

35

21. A method for detecting the presence of a biological activity of a MEKK1 polypeptide in a sample comprising:

- a) contacting the sample with an agent capable of detecting MEKK1 activity; and  
5 b) determining the presence of MEKK1 activity in the sample.

22. A method for modulating MEKK1 activity comprising contacting a cell with an agent that modulates MEKK1 activity such that MEKK1 activity in the cell is modulated.

10

23. The method of claim 22 wherein the agent is selected from the group consisting of an antibody that specifically binds to the MEKK1 protein and a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence which is antisense to the coding strand of a MEKK1 mRNA of MEKK1 gene.

15

24. A method to treat a subject having a disorder characterized by aberrant MEKK1 protein or nucleic acid expression or activity comprising administering an agent which is a MEKK1 modulator to the subject such that MEKK1 protein or nucleic acid expression or activity is modulated.

20

25. A method for identifying the presence or absence of a genetic alteration characterized by at least one of (i) aberrant modification or mutation of a gene encoding a MEKK1 protein; (ii) mis-regulation of said gene; and (iii) aberrant post-translational modification of a MEKK1 protein, wherein a wild-type form of said gene encodes an protein with a MEKK1 activity

25

26. An isolated active fragment of an MEKK1 protein consisting of an amino acid sequence having at least 75% homology to an amino acid sequence consisting of about amino acids 875-1493 of SEQ ID NO:4, wherein said active fragment mediates apoptosis.

30

27. The active fragment of claim 26, which consists of an amino acid sequence having at least 85% homology to an amino acid sequence consisting of about amino acids 875-1493 of SEQ ID NO:4.

35

28. The active fragment of claim 26, which consists of an amino acid sequence having at least 95% homology to an amino acid sequence consisting of about amino acids 875-1493 of Figure 9.

5 29. The active fragment of claim 26, which is a mouse MEKK1 active fragment.

30. The active fragment of claim 26, which is a human MEKK1 active fragment.

10

31. The active fragment of claim 26, which is a rat MEKK1 active fragment.

32. The active fragment of claim 26, which consists of about amino acids 875-1493 of SEQ ID NO:4.

15

33. The active fragment of claim 26, which consists of about amino acids 685-1303 of SEQ ID NO:6.

34. An isolated protease-resistant MEKK1 protein comprising an amino acid  
20 sequence having at least 75% homology to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, wherein at least one amino acid equivalent to amino acids 871-874 of SEQ ID NO:4 is substituted such that the MEKK1 protein is resistant to proteolysis by a caspase after amino acid 874.

25 35. The MEKK1 protein of claim 34, wherein at least one amino acid equivalent to amino acids 871-874 of SEQ ID NO:4 is substituted with an alanine residue.

30 36. The MEKK1 protein of claim 34, wherein each amino acid equivalent to amino acids 871-874 of SEQ ID NO:4 is substituted with an alanine residue.

37. The MEKK1 protein of claim 34, which has at least 85% homology to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4.

35 38. The MEKK1 protein of claim 34, which has at least 95% homology to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4.



39. The MEKK1 protein of claim 34, which is a mouse MEKK1 protein.
40. The MEKK1 protein of claim 34, which is a human MEKK1 protein.
- 5 41. The MEKK protein of claim 40 consisting of amino acids 685-1303 of SEQ ID NO:6.
42. The MEKK1 protein of claim 34, which is a rat MEKK1 protein.
- 10 43. An isolated nucleic acid molecule consisting of a nucleotide sequence having at least 75% homology to a nucleotide sequence consisting of about nucleotides 2637-4493 of SEQ ID NO:3, wherein said nucleic acid molecule encodes an active fragment of MEKK1 that mediates apoptosis.
- 15 44. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 43, which consists of a nucleotide sequence having at least 85% homology to a nucleotide sequence consisting of about nucleotides 2637-4493 of SEQ ID NO:3.
- 20 45. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 43, which consists of a nucleotide sequence having at least 95% homology to a nucleotide sequence consisting of about nucleotides 2637-4493 of SEQ ID NO:3.
46. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 43, which encodes an active fragment of a mouse MEKK1.
- 25 47. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 43, which encodes an active fragment of a human MEKK1.
48. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 43, which encodes an active fragment of a rat MEKK1.
- 30 49. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 43, which consists of about nucleotides 2637-4493 of SEQ ID NO:3, or a nucleotide sequence that, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, encodes the same amino acid sequence as about nucleotides 2637-4493 of SEQ ID NO:3.
- 35

50. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 43, which consists of nucleotides 2637-4493 of SEQ ID NO:3, or a nucleotide sequence that, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, encodes the same amino acid sequence as nucleotides 2637-4493 of SEQ ID NO:3.

5

51. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 43, which consists of nucleotides 2052-3908 of SEQ ID NO:5, or a nucleotide sequence that, due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, encodes the same amino acid sequence as nucleotides 2052-3908 of SEQ ID NO:5.

10

52. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a protease-resistant MEKK1 protein, wherein the protease resistant MEKK1 protein comprises an amino acid sequence having at least 75% homology to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 and at least one codon of the nucleic acid molecule encoding an amino acid equivalent to at least one of amino acids 871-874 of SEQ ID NO:4 is mutated such the encoded MEKK1 protein is resistant to proteolysis by a caspase after an amino acid equivalent to amino acid 871-874 of SEQ ID NO:4.

15

53. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 52, wherein the MEKK1 protein comprises an amino acid sequence having at least 85% homology to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4.

20

54. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 52, wherein the MEKK1 protein comprises an amino acid sequence having at least 95% homology to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4.

25

55. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 52, which encodes a protease-resistant mouse MEKK1 protein.

30

56. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 52, which encodes a protease-resistant human MEKK1 protein.

57. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 52, which encodes a protease-resistant rat MEKK1 protein.

35

58. An expression vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 43.

59. An expression vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule of claim 52.
60. A host cell containing the expression vector of claim 58.
- 5 61. A host cell containing the expression vector of claim 59.
62. An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a protease-resistant MEKK1 protein, wherein the protease resistant MEKK1 protein comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:6 and at least one codon of the nucleic acid molecule encoding  
10 an amino acid equivalent to at least one of amino acids 681-684 of SEQ ID NO:6 is mutated such the encoded MEKK1 protein is resistant to proteolysis by a caspase after an amino acid equivalent to amino acid 681-684 of SEQ ID NO:6.
63. A method of stimulating apoptosis in a cell comprising introducing into  
15 the cell an expression vector encoding a MEKK1 active fragment such that MEKK1 active fragment is produced in the cell and apoptosis is stimulated.
64. A method of inhibiting apoptosis in a cell comprising introducing into the cell an expression vector encoding a protease-resistant MEKK1 protein such that  
20 protease-resistant MEKK1 protein is produced in the cell and apoptosis is inhibited.
65. A method of generating an MEKK1 active fragment *in vitro*, comprising:  
contacting an MEKK1 protein *in vitro* with a caspase protease under  
proteolysis conditions; and  
25 allowing the caspase protease to cleave the MEKK1 protein such that an MEKK1 active fragment is generated.
66. A method of identifying a compound that modulates the apoptotic activity of an MEKK1 active fragment, comprising:  
30 providing an indicator cell that comprises a MEKK1 active fragment;  
contacting the indicator cell with a test compound; and  
determining the effect of the test compound on the apoptotic activity of the MEKK1 active fragment in the indicator cell to thereby identify a compound that modulates the apoptotic activity of the MEKK1 active fragment.

67. A method of identifying a compound that modulates the proteolytic cleavage of an MEKK1 protein by a caspase protease, comprising:

providing a reaction mixture that comprises an MEKK1 protein and a caspase protease;

5       contacting the reaction mixture with a test compound; and

determining the effect of the test compound on proteolytic cleavage of the MEKK1 protein by the caspase protease to thereby identify a compound that modulates the proteolytic cleavage of an MEKK1 protein by a caspase protease.

**MEKK1 PROTEINS AND FRAGMENTS THEREOF  
FOR USE IN REGULATING APOPTOSIS**

5    **Abstract of the Disclosure**

          The present invention relates to isolated MEKK1 proteins, nucleic acid molecules having sequences that encode such proteins, and antibodies raised against such proteins. The present invention also includes methods to use such proteins to regulate apoptosis. The invention provides active fragments of MEKK1 proteins that are  
10    generated upon cleavage of MEKK1 with a caspase protease. These active fragments are capable of stimulating apoptosis. Moreover, the invention provides protease-resistant forms of MEKK1 proteins, that are resistant to cleavage by caspase proteases and that are capable of inhibiting apoptosis. Still further, the invention provides methods for generating an active fragment of MEKK1, methods of identifying  
15    modulators of the apoptotic activity of an active fragment of MEKK1 and methods of identifying modulators of caspase-mediated cleavage of MEKK1.

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LOCUS HMEK1 NUC 3911 BP DS-

1 CGGCTCGGAA GCACGAGTGG TTGGAAAGGA GAAATAGGCG AGGCCCTGTG GTGGTAAAGC

61 CAACTCCCACT TAAAGGAGAT GGATCTGAAA TGAATCACTT AGCAGCTGAG TCTCCCGGAG

121 AAGTCCCAAGC AAGTGGCGGT TCACCAGGCTT CCAAGAGCCG AGCAGTCTCT TCTCCTGGCA

181 ACTGCCCATC AGGTGCGACA GTGAAATCAA AATCTCCAGG AGTAAGGAGA AAAAGAGTTT

241 CCCCAGTGCC TTTTCAGAGT GGCAGAAATCA CACCACCCTG AAGAGCCCTG TCACCAGATG

301 GCTTCTCACC ATATAGCCCT GAGGAAACAA ACCGCCGTGT TAACAAAGGT ATGGCGGCCA

361 GAGTGTAACT ACTCCAGCAG ATAGGGCCCTA ACTCTTCTCT GATTGGAGGA GACAGCCGAG

421 ACAATTAATT CCGGGTGTCT ATTTGGCCCTC AGAATCGCAG CTGTGCACGT GGAACATCTT

481 TATTTCATCT GCTATTTTGT ATGTCTCCGGT TGTTTCAACT AGAACCTTCA GACCCCAATG

541 TATGGAGAAA AACTTTAAAG AATTTTGAGG TTGAGAGTTT GTTCCAGAAA TATCACAGTA

601 GCGTCAGCTC AAGGATCAAA GCTCCATCTC GTAACCACTC CCAGAAGTTT GTTTCACGCA

661 TGTCAAATTC TCATACATTG TCATCATCTA GTACTTCTAC ATCTAGTTCA TATCACAGCA

721 TAAAGGATAG AAGGAGACAG ATGTGTCTCTA TTGTCTTGTT GGGCATGCTT GATGAAGAAA

781 GTCTTACAGT GTGTGAAGAC GGTCTCAGGA ACAAGCTGCA CCACCCTGC ATGTCAAATT

841 GGGCAGAAAG GTGTGAAGA AATAGAGAAC CTTTAAATATG TCCCTTTTGT AGATCTAAGT

901 CGAGATCTCA TGATTCTCTC AGCCACGAGT GTTCAAGTCC TGTGGATTCC CTTCTTCCCC

961 TCAGAGCTGC ACAGCAGCAA ACCGTACAGC AGCAGCCCTT GGTGTGATCA CGAAGAAATC

1021 AAGAGAGCAA TTTTAACTTT ACTCATTTAT GAACTCAGCA AATCCCTCTC GTTGAAGAAAG

1081 ATTTAGCTGCA GCCATGGATT CAGGTGTTTG GAATGGAATC CGTGTGCTCG TTATTCTCTC

1141 GAACTCGGAA CGTAAAGGAA ATGGCCCTTA GGCCTCTTTC CCAGCAGCTG ATGTGGGGCT

1201 TTGTTTGGCG AAACCGGGAG AGCACTGGAA AGCACTGGAG CGCAGTGGGG GGCAGCTTAA

1261 GCGCGGGAGC GGCACGCGGG TCCCTCCAGC CAGCATCTC AGGGAGTGGT GTTGAAGGCT

1321 GCTGCAGTGT CTTGTCTATA GTCTCGGCTC ACCCTGTCTA CAAAGTGTAC GTTCTGCTCT

1381 TAAAAACATT GAGAGCCATG TCTGTATACA CTCTCTGCA CAGTCTGGCA GAAAGATCA

1441 AACTTCAGAG ACTCTCCGGC CCAAGTTGAG ACACTATCTT TGTCAAGTGT GCAGATGCCA

1501 ACAGCCGACG GAGTCAGCTG TCCATATCTA GAACTACTTA AAGCTGGGTC CATCGGGGTT

1561 GAAAGCTGGC GGTGGGAGA CTGTGAAATC AAGCTGAAAT AAACAATCTGC CAAGACTCTG

1621 ATTAGCTCTT AAGTTGTATC GACAGGTTGC TGTGTGAAT TCTCTGTGAA TTCTACTCTC

1681 TGGGTGCGCT CTGTCTTATA TCACAAGCTG AGCTGTGCA GATGTGTTGA AATCAGGTGC

1741 ATATTGTGAG TACTGATGTC GACAGGTTGC TGTGTGAAT TCTCTGTGAA TTCTACTCTC

1801 TCTCCCTCTT AACCTTTGCC TTGCAATCCA TTGCAATTC CCACTGTGAT GTTGGCAAGC

1861 TCTCTCGGAG GATATATCTG AGCTGTGCA GATGTGTTGA AATCAGGTGC AAGAAGTGC

1921 CCAAGCTGCT AACCATGCTT AATGCTTCTG GCTCCACCCA CTTCAACGAG GTTGGCGGCG

1981 GTCTGATGCG TATCGCGGAT GAGGTAGAAA TTGCGGAGT CATCCAGCTG GGTGTGGAGG

2041 ACACGTGGGA TGGGGATCAG GACAGCTTAC AGGCGCTGGC CCGCCGAGC GTTGTAGAAA

2101 ACAGCTCCCT TGAAGCAGCA GTCCATAGAG CAGCGGTTCA AAAAACTGG AAAAGGACTA AGTGTACGA

2161 GACTGATGTC CAGCTCGGAG GACATTTCTG ACAGACTGGC CGCGCTCTCT GTTAGAGCTC

2221 CAGCTCAAC AACACAGAAA CAACCAAGC CAGCGGTTCA AAAAAAGGC AGACCCACCA

2281 GTCAGTGTCT GAATCTCTCC CTTTGTCTCT ATGCTCAATT AATGTTTCCA GCACCATCAG

2341 CCGCTTGTCT CTCTGCGCGC TCTGTCCAG ATATTCTTAA GCACAGCCG CAGGCAATTTG

2401 TTTCTGCAA AATGCTTCTC GCATCTCTCT AGACACAGCG CAAGTTCTCT CTACAATTC

2461 AAGGAGAGCT CTTGGAACAC CGAGACTCGC ACAGCTCTC CCAAGTCTCT ACTCAGTCAA

2521 GACCCCCACC CTCCAGTAACT ATACACAGGC CAAAGCCATC CCGACCGGTT CCGGGCAGTA

2581 CAAGCAAACT AGGGGACGCC ACAAAAAGTA GCATGACACT TGATCTGGG AGTCTTCCA

2641 GGTGTGACGA CAGCTTTGGC GCGCGCGGCA ACAGTGGGAA CGCGTTCATA CCCAGCGAGC

2701 AGACAGTGT CAGCGCGGCT GAGGACAAGT GAAGCATCCA TGCCCTCAG TGACACGACA GTCACTTTCA

2761 CAGCTGTTCT GAGCTCTCTT TGCCGGAAA AGGCCGAAA TGACGACACC TACAAGAGAGC

2821 AGTCCGAAGT TAAATCAAAAG TGCAAGAAA AGATGGAGC TGAAGAGGAG GAGGCTTTAG

2881 AGCGGTGTCA GCGGATGTCA CCGTCTCAG ATGCCCTCCC CATGTCTCCCT CAGCTCAAGT

2941 CGATCGCCAT AGAAGATATT ATCATCATTC ACAGAGACAC ACCAGAAACT CTTCCAGGAC

3001 TGAAGAAATG AGAACAGGCT TACAGAGAGC ACCTGAGTGT GCTGAAAGGC CAGCAGATAG

3061 ATACAAAAGC ATTTCTCTCT TGTTATCAGG CTCAGATGAT GGGAGTGGCA ACTTTAATGG

3121 GCTCTCGAGC GGTGACTTAT GTACAGAAACA CACTTCTGTA GCAAGAGAAA GTAGTAGAAG

3181 CTGTAAAGAA AGAGATAAGA ATGATGAGCC ATCTGATACA TCCAACAATC ATTAGGATGT

3241 CACTAAGAGA AGAGATAAGA ATGATGAGCC ATCTGATACA TCCAACAATC ATTAGGATGT

3301 TGGGAGCCAC GTGTGAGAAG AGCAATTACA ATCTCTTCAT TGAATGGATG GCAGGGGGAT

FIGURE 1A

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3361 CGGTGGCTCA TTTGCTGAGT AAATATGGAG CCTTCAAAGA ATCAGTAGTT ATTAAC TACA  
3421 CTGAACAGTT ACTCCGTGGC CTTTCGTATC TCCATGAGAA CCAGATCATT CACAGAGATG  
3481 TCAAAGGTGC CAATTTGCTC ATTGACAGCA CCGTTCAGAG GCTGAGAATT GCAGACTTTG  
3541 GAGCTGCAGC CAGGTTGGCA TCAAAAGGAA CTGGTGCAGG AGAGTTTCAG GGACAATTAC  
3601 TGGGGACAAT TGCAATTCATG GCGCCTGAGG TCCTAAGAGS TCAGCAGTAT GGTAGGAGCT  
3661 GTGATGTATG GAGTGTGTCG TGCGCCATTA TAGAAATGGC TTGTGCAAAA CCACCTTGGA  
3721 ATGCAGAAAA ACACTCCAAT CATCTCCGCT TGATATTIAA GATTGCTAGC GCAACTACTG  
3781 CACCGTCCAT CCGTCCACAC CTGTCCCGTG GTTTACGAGA TGTGGCTCTT CGTTGTTTAG  
3841 AACTTCAGCC TCAGGACCGG CTCCTGCTAA GAGAGCTGCT GAAACATCCG GTCTTCCGTA  
3901 CCACGTGGTA G

FIGURE 1B

## Mouse MEKK1 cDNA

```

      .10      .20      .30      .40
GCC CGC GAG AGA AAA TGG CGG CGG CGG CGC ATC GCG CCG CGT
CGG GCG CTC TCT TTT ACC GGC GCC GCC GCC CCG TAG CCG GGA GCA

      50      60      70      80      90
CGT CGG GAT TCC CGG GCG CCG CGG CGG CCA GTC CCG AGG CCG CCG
GCA GCC CTA AGG GGC CCG GCG GGC GCC GCT CAG GGC TCC GCC CCG

      100     110     120     130
GCG GCG GCG GAG GAG GAG GAG CTC TCC AGG GAA GCG GCG CCG CCG
CGC CCG CCG CTC CTC CTC CTC GAG AGG TCC CTT CCG CCG CCG GGC

      140     150     160     170     180
CAG CGG GCG CCG CGG GGC TGC TGC GGC AGC CTG GCA GCG CCG GCC
GTC GCC CCG GCC GCC CCG ACG ACG CCC TCG GAC CCG CCG GCC CCG

      190     200     210     220
GCG AGC GCG CCG ACT GGC GGC GGC GGC AGC TGC GCA AAG TGC GGA
CGC TCG CCG GCC TGA CCG CCG CCG CCG TCG ACG CCG TTC ACG CCG

      230     240     250     260     270
GTG TGG AGC TGG ACC AGC TGC CCG AGC AGC CCG TCT TCC TCG CCG
CAC ACC TCG ACC TGG TCG GGC GCC TCG TCG GCG AGA AGG AGC GCG

      280     290     300     310
CGG CCG CCG CCG CCG GCC CAT CTA CTT CCC CCG CCG CCG AGC CCG
GGC GGA GCG GCG GGA CCG GTA GAT GAA GGG GCA GCG GCC TCG GGC

      320     330     340     350     360
CGG ACG CCG CTG CAG GAG CCA GTC GCT TCC AGC CCG CCG CCG GAC
GCC TCG GCC GAC GTC CTC GCT CAG CCA AGG TCG GGC GCC GCC CTG

      370     380     390     400
CGC CAC CCC CCG GAG CCG CCA GTC GCT GCG GCT CCC ACT CTG CCG
GCG GTG GGG GCC CTC GCC GCT CAG CCA CCG CCA GCG TGA GAC GCG

      410     420     430     440     450
AGC TGG CCG CCG CCG GGG ACA GCG GCG CCC GGA GCC CCG CCG GGG
TCG ACC GCC GCG GCG CCG TGT CCG CCG GGG CCG CCG GCG GCC CCG

      460     470     480     490
CCG AGC CCG CCG CTG CAG CCG CCC CCG CCG GTC GAG AGA TGG AGA
GGC TCG GCG GGA GAC GTC GCC GCG GGA GCG CAG CTC TCT ACC TCT

      500     510     520     530     540

```

FIGURE 2A



## Mouse MEK1L cDNA

ATA AAG AAA CCC TCA AAG GAC TGC ACA AGA TGG AGG ATC GCC CGG  
 TAT TTC TTT GGG AGT TTC CTG ACG TGT TCT ACC TCC TAG CCG GCC  
 550 560 570 580  
 AGG AGA GAA TGA TCC GGG AGA AGC TCA AGG CGA CCT GTA TGC CCG  
 TCC TCT CTT ACT AGG CCC TCT TGT AGT TCC GCT GGA CAT ACG GCC  
 590 600 610 620 630  
 CCT GGA AGC ACG AGT GGT TGG AGA GGA GGA ACA GGA GAG GCC CTG  
 GGA CCT TCG TGC TCA CCA ACC TCT CCT CCT TGT CCT CTC CGG GAC  
 640 650 660 670  
 TGG TGG TGA AGC CAA TCC CTA TTA AAG GAG ATG GAT CTG AAG TGA  
 ACC ACC ACT TCG GTT AGG GAT AAT TTC CTC TAC CTA GAC TTC ACT  
 680 690 700 710 720  
 ATA ACT TGG CAG CTG AGC CCC AGG GAG AGG GCC AGG CAG GGT CCG  
 TAT TGA ACC GTC GAC TCG GGG TCC CTC TCC CGG TCC GTC CAA GGC  
 730 740 750 760  
 CTG CAC CAG CCC CCA AGG GCC GAC GAA GCC CAT CTC CTG GCA GCT  
 GAC GTG GTC GGG GGT TCC CGG CTG CTT CGG GTA GAG GAC CGT CGA  
 770 780 790 800 810  
 CTC CGT CAG GGC GCT CGG TGA AGC CGG AAT CCC CAG GAG TAA GAC  
 GAG GCA GTC CCG CGA GCC ACT TCG GCC TTA GGG GTC CTC ATT CTG  
 820 830 840 850  
 GGA AAC GAG TGT CCC CGG TGC CTT TCC AGA GTG GCA GAA TCA CAC  
 CCT TTG CTC ACA GGG GCC ACG GAA AGG TCT CAC CGT CTT AGT GTG  
 860 870 880 890 900  
 CAC CCC GAA GAG CCC CAT CAC CGG ATG GCT TCT CCC CGT ACA GCC  
 GTG GGG CTT CTC GGG GTA GTG GCC TAC CGA AGA GGG GCA TGT CCG  
 910 920 930 940  
 CAG AAG AGA CGA GCC GCT GCG TGA ACA AAG TGA GAG CCA GGC  
 GTC TCC TCT GCT CGG CGG CGC ACT TGT TTC ACT ACT CTC GGT CCG  
 950 960 970 980 990  
 TGT ACC TGC TGC AGC AGA TAG GAC CCA ACT CTT TCC TGA TTG GAG  
 ACA TGG ACG ACG TCG TCT ATC CTG GGT TGA GAA AGG ACT AAC CTC  
 1000 1010 1020 1030  
 GAG ACA GTC CAG ACA ATA AAT ACC GGG TGT TTA TTG GGC CAC AGA  
 CTC TGT CAG GTC TGT TAT TTA TGG CCC ACA AAT AAC CCG GTG TCT

FIGURE 2B

## Mouse MEKK1 cDNA

```

1040      1050      1060      1070      1080
ACT GCA GCT GTG GGC GTG GAG CAT TCT GTA TTC ACC TCT TGT TTG
TGA CGT CGA CAC CCG CAC CTC GTA AGA CAT AAG TGG AGA ACA AAC

      1090      1100      1110      1120
TCA TGC TCC GGG TGT TTC AGC TAG AAC CCT CTG ACC CCA TGT TAT
AGT ACG AGG CCC ACA AAG TCG ATC TTG GGA CAC TGG GGT ACA ATA

      1130      1140      1150      1160      1170
GGA GAA AAA CTT TAA AAA ATT TCG AGG TTG AGA GTT TGT TCC AGA
CCT CTT TTT GAA ATT TTT TAA AGC TGC AAC TCT CAA ACA AGG TCT

      1180      1190      1200      1210
AAT ACC ACA GTA GGC GTA GCT CGA GAA TCA AAG CTC CAT CCC GGA
TTA TGG TGT CAT CCG CAT CGA GCT CTT AGT TTC GAG GTA GGG CCT

      1220      1230      1240      1250      1260
ACA CCA TCC AGA AGT TTG TGT CAC GCA TGT CAA ATT CTC ACA CAC
TGT GGT AGG TCT TCA AAC ACA GTG CGT ACA GTT TAA GAG TGT GTG

      1270      1280      1290      1300
TGT CAT CGT CTA GCA CAT CCA CAT CTA GTT CAG AAA ACA GCA TCA
ACA GTA GCA GAT CGT GTA GGT GTA GAT CAA GTC TTT TGT CGT AGT

      1310      1320      1330      1340      1350
AGG ATG AAG AGG AGC AGA TGT GTC CCA TCT GCT TGC TGG GCA TGC
TCC TAC TTC TCC TCG TCT ACA CAG GGT AGA CGA ACG ACC CGT ACC

      1360      1370      1380      1390
TGG ATG AGG AGA GCC TGA CTG TGT GTG AAG ATG GCT GCA GGA ACA
ACC TAC TCC TCT CCG ACT GAC ACA CAC TTC TAC CGA CGT CCT TGT

      1400      1410      1420      1430      1440
AGC TGC ACC ACC ATT GCA TGT CCA TCT GGG CGG AAG AGT GTA GAA
TCG ACG TGG TGG TAA CGT ACA GGT AGA CCC GCC TTC TCA CAT CTT

      1450      1460      1470      1480
GAA ATA GAG AGC CTT TAA TAT GTC CCC TTT GTA GAT CTA AGT GGA
CTT TAT CTC TCG GAA ATT ATA CAG GGG AAA CAT CTA GAT TCA CCT

      1490      1500      1510      1520      1530
GAT CCC ATG ACT TCT ACA GGC ATG AGT TAT CAA GCC CCG TGG AGT
CTA GGG TAC TGA AGA TGT CGG TAC TCA ATA GTT CGG GGC ACC TCA

      1540      1550      1560      1570

```

FIGURE 2C

## Mouse MEKK1 cDNA

```

      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
CCC CCG CCT CCC TGC GAG CTG TCC AGC AGC CAT CCT CCC CCG AGC
GGG GGC GGA GGG ACG CTC GAC AAG TCG TCG GTA GGA GGG GCG TCG

      1580      1590      1600      1610      1620
AGC CCG TGG CCG GAT CAC AGC GGA GGA ATC AGG AGA GCA GTT TTA
TCG GGC ACC GGC CTA GTG TCG CCT CTT TAG TCC TCT CGT CAA AAT

      1630      1640      1650      1660
ACC TTA CTC ATT TTG GAA CCC AGC AGA TTC CTT CCG CTT ACA AAG
TGG AAT GAG TAA AAC CTT GGG TCG TCT AAG GAA GGC GAA TGT TTC

      1670      1680      1690      1700      1710
ATT TGG CCG AGC CAT GGA TTC AGG TGT TTG GAA TGG AAC TCG TTG
TAA ACC GGC TCG GTA CCT AAG TCC ACA AAC CTT ACC TTG AGC AAC

      1720      1730      1740      1750
GCT GCT TAT TCT CTA GAA ACT GGA ACG TAA GGG AAA TGG CCC TTA
CGA CGA ATA AGA GAT CTT TGA CCT TGC ATT CCC TTT ACC GGG AAT

      1760      1770      1780      1790      1800
GGC GTC TTT CCC ACG ACG TTA GTG GGG CCC TGT TGT TGG CAA ACG
CCG CAG AAA GGG TGC TGC AAT CAC CCC GGG ACA ACA ACC GTT TGC

      1810      1820      1830      1840
GGG AGA GCA CTG GAA ACT CTG GAG GCG GCA GTG GGG GCA GCT TAA
CCC TCT CGT GAC CTT TGA GAC CTC GCG CGT CAC CCC CGT CGA ATT

      1850      1860      1870      1880      1890
CGC CGG GAG CCG CCA GCG GGT CCT CCC AGC CCA GCA TCT CAG GGG
CGC GCC CTC GCC GGT GCG CCA GGA GGG TCG GGT CTT AGA GTC CCC

      1900      1910      1920      1930
ATG TGG TGG AGG CGT GCT GCA GTG TCC TGT CTA TAG TCT GCG CTG
TAC ACC ACC TCC GCA CGA CGT CAC AGG ACA GAT ATC AGA CCG GAC

      1940      1950      1960      1970      1980
ACC CTG TCT ACA AAG TGT ACG TTG CTG CTT TAA AAA CAT TGA GAG
TGG GAC AGA TGT TTC ACA TGC AAC GAC GAA ATT TTT GTA ACT CTC

      1990      2000      2010      2020
CCA TGC TGG TAT ACA CTC CTT GCC ALA GTC TGG CAG AAA GAA TCA
GGT ACG ACC ATA TGT GAG GAA CCG TGT CAG ACC GTC TTT CTT AGT

      2030      2040      2050      2060      2070
AAC TTC AGA GAC TCC TCC GGC CAG TTG TAG ACA CTA TCC TTG TCA

```

FIGURE 2D

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## Mouse MEKK1 cDNA

```

TTG AAG TCT CTG AGG AGG CCG GTC AAC ATC TGT GAT AGG AAC AGT
      2080      2090      2100      2110
ACT GTG CAG ATG CCA ACA GCC GCA CGA GTC AGC TGT CCA TAT CTA
TCA CAC GTC TAC GGT TGT CCG CGT GCT CAG TCG ACA GGT ATA GAT

      2120      2130      2140      2150      2160
CAG TGC TGG AAC TCT GCA AGG GCC AAG CAG GAG AGC TGG CCG TTG
GTC ACG ACC TTG AGA CGT TCC CCG TTC GTC CTC TCG ACC GCC AAC

      2170      2180      2190      2200
GGA GAG AAA TAC TTA AAG CTG GGT CCA TCG GGG TTG GTG GTG TCG
CCT CTC TTT ATG AAT TTC GAC CCA GGT AGC CCC AAC CAC CAC AGC

      2210      2220      2230      2240      2250
ATT ACG TCT TAA GTT GTA TCC TTG GAA ACC AAG CTG AAT CAA ACA
TAA TGC AGA ATT CAA CAT AGG AAC CTT TGG TTC GAC TTA GTT TGT

      2260      2270      2280      2290
ACT GGC AAG AAC TGC TGG GTC GCC TCT GTC TTA TAG ACA GGT TGC
TGA CCG TTC TTG ACG ACC CAG CCG AGA CAG AAT ATC TGT CCA ACG

      2300      2310      2320      2330      2340
TGT TGG AAT TTC CTG CTG AAT TCT ATC CTC ATA TTG TCA GTA CTG
ACA ACC TTA AAG GAC GAC TTA AGA TAG GAG TAT AAC AGT CAT GAC

      2350      2360      2370      2380
ATG TCT CAC AAG CTG AGC CTG TTG AAA TCA GGT ACA AGA AGC TGC
TAC AGA GTG TTC GAC TCG GAC AAC TTT AGT CCA TGT TCT TCG ACG

      2390      2400      2410      2420      2430
TCT CCC TCT TAA CCT TTG CCT TGC AAT CCA TTG ACA ATT CCC ACT
AGA GGG AGA ATT GGA AAC GGA ACG TTA GGT AAC TOT TAA GGG TGA

      2440      2450      2460      2470
CGA TGG TTG GCA AGC TCT CTC GGA GGA TAT ATC TGA GCT CTG CCA
GCT ACC AAC CGT TCG AGA GAG CCT CCT ATA TAG ACT CGA GAC GGT

      2480      2490      2500      2510      2520
GGA TGG TGA CCG CAG TGC CCG CTG TGT TTT CCA AGC TGG TAA CCA
CCT ACC ACT GGC GTC ACG GGC GAC ACA AAA GGT TCG ACC ATT GGT

      2530      2540      2550      2560
TGC TTA ATG CTT CTG GCT CCA CCC ACT TCA CCA GGA TGC GCC GGC
ACG AAT TAC GAA GAC CGA GGT GGG TGA AGT GGT CCT ACG CCG CCG

```

FIGURE 2E

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## Mouse MEKK1 cDNA

```

      2570      2580      2590      2600      2610
      *          *          *          *          *
GTC TGA TGG CTA TCG CGG ATG AGG TAG AAA TTG CCG AGG TCA TCC
CAG ACT ACC GAT AGC GCC TAC TCC ATC TTT AAC GGC TCC AGT AGG

      2620      2630      2640      2650
      *          *          *          *
AGC TGG GTG TGG AGG ACA CTG TGG ATG GGC ATC AGG ACA GCT TAC
TCG ACC CAC ACC TCC TGT GAC ACC TAC CCG TAG TCC TGT CGA ATG

      2660      2670      2680      2690      2700
      *          *          *          *          *
AGG CCG TGG CCC CCA CCA GCT GTC TAG AAA ACA GCT CCC TTG AGC
TCC GGC ACC GGG GGT GGT CGA CAG ATC TTT TGT CGA GGG AAC TCG

      2710      2720      2730      2740
      *          *          *          *
ACA CAG TCC ATA GAG AGA AAA CTG GAA AAG GAC TAA GTG CTA CGA
TGT GTC AGG TAT CTC TCT TTT GAC CTT TTC CTG ATT CAC GAT GCT

      2750      2760      2770      2780      2790
      *          *          *          *          *
GAC TGA GTG CCA GCT CGG AGG ACA TTT CTG ACA GAC TGG CCG GCG
CTG ACT CAC GGT CGA GCC TCC TGT AAA GAC TGT CTG ACC GGC CGC

      2800      2810      2820      2830
      *          *          *          *
TCT CTG TAG GAC TTC CCA GCT CAA CAA CAA CAG AAC AAC CAA AGC
AGA GAC ATC CTG AAG GGT CGA GTT GTT GTT GTC TTG TTG GTT TCG

      2840      2850      2860      2870      2880
      *          *          *          *          *
CAG CGG TTC AAA CAA AAG GCA GAC CCC ACA GTC AGT GTT TGA ACT
GTC GCC AAG TTT GTT TTC CTT CTG GGG TGT CAG TCA CAA ACT TGA

      2890      2900      2910      2920
      *          *          *          *
CCT CCC CTT TGT CTC ATG CTC AAT TAA TGT TCC CAG CAC CAT CAG
GGA GGG GAA ACA GAG TAC GAG TTA ATT ACA AGG GTC GTG GTA GTC

      2930      2940      2950      2960      2970
      *          *          *          *          *
CCC CTT GTT CCT CTG CCC CGT CTG TCC CAG ATA TTT CTA AGC ACA
GGG GAA CAA GGA GAC GGG GCA GAC AGG GTC TAT AAA GAT TCG TGT

      2980      2990      3000      3010
      *          *          *          *
GAC CCC AGG CAT TTG TTC CCT GCA AAA TAC CTT CCG CAT CTC CTC
CTG GGG TCC GTA AAC AAG GGA CGT TTT ATG GAA GGC GTA GAG GAG

      3020      3030      3040      3050      3060
      *          *          *          *          *
AGA CAC AGC GCA AGT TCT CTC TAC AAT TCC AGA GGA ACT GCT CTG
TCT GTG TCG COT TCA AGA GAG ATG TTA AGG TCT CCT TGA CGA GAC

      3070      3080      3090      3100
      *          *          *          *

```

FIGURE 2F

## Mouse MEKK1 cDNA

```

AAC ACC GAG ACT CAG ACC AGC TCT CCC CAG TCT TCA CTC AGT CAA
TTG TGG CTC TGA GTC TGG TCG AGA GGG GTC AGA AGT GAG TCA GTT

      3110           3120           3130           3140           3150
GAC CCC CAC CCT CCA GTA ACA TAC ACA GGC CAA AGC CAT CCC GAC
CTG GGG GTG GGA GGT CAT TGT ATG TGT CCG GTT TCG GTA GGG CTG

      3160           3170           3180           3190
CCG TTC CGG GCA GTA CAA GCA AAC TAG GGG ACG CCA CAA AAA GTA
GGC AAG GCC CGT CAT GTT CGT TTG ATC CCC TGC GGT GTT TTT CAT

      3200           3210           3220           3230           3240
GCA TGA CAC TTG ATC TGG GCA GTG CTT CCA GGT GTG ACG ACA GGT
CGT ACT GTG AAC TAG ACC CGT CAC GAA GGT CCA CAC TGC TGT CGA

      3250           3260           3270           3280
TTG GCG GCG GCG GCA ACA GTG GCA ACG CCG TCA TAC CCA GCG ACG
AAC CGC CGC CGC CGT TGT CAC CGT TGC GGC AGT ATG GGT CGC TGC

      3290           3300           3310           3320           3330
AGA CAG TGT TCA CGC CGG TGG AGG ACA AGT GCA GGT TAG ATG TGA
TCT GTC ACA AGT GCG GCC ACC TCC TGT TCA CGT CCA ATC TAC ACT

      3340           3350           3360           3370
ACA CCG AGC TCA ACT CCA GCA TCG AGG ACC TTC TTG AAG CAT CCA
TGT GGC TCG AGT TGA GGT CGT AGC TCC TGG AAG AAC TTC GTA GGT

      3380           3390           3400           3410           3420
TGC CTT CAA GTG ACA CGA CAG TCA CTT TCA AGT CCG AAG TCG CCG
ACG GAA GTT CAC TGT GCT GTC AGT GAA AGT TCA GGC TTC AGC GGC

      3430           3440           3450           3460
TCC TCT CTC CGG AAA AGG CCG AAA ATG ACG ACA CCT ACA AAG ACG
AGG AGA GAG GCC TTT TCC GGC TTT TAC TGC TGT GAA TGT TTC TGC

      3470           3480           3490           3500           3510
ACG TCA ATC ATA ATC AAA AGT CCA AAG AAA AGA TGG AAG CTG AAG
TCC AGT TAG TAT TAG TTT TCA CGT TTC TTT TCT ACC TTC GAC TTC

      3520           3530           3540           3550
AGG AGG AGG CTT TAG CGA TCG CCA TGG CGA TGT CAG CGT CTC AGG
TCC TCC TCC GAA ATC GCT AGC GGT ACC GCT ACA GTC GAG TCC

      3560           3570           3580           3590           3600
ATG CCC TCC CCA TCG TCC CTC AGC TGC AGG TGG AAA ATG GAG AAG
TAC GGG AGG GGT AGC AGG GAG TCG ACG TCC ACC TTT TAC CTC TTC

```

FIGURE 2G

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## Mouse MEKK1 cDNA

```

      3610      3620      3630      3640
      *      *      *      *
ATA TTA TCA TCA TTC AGC AGG ACA CAC CAG AAA CTC TTC CAG GAC
TAT AAT AGT AGT AAG TCG TCC TGT GTG GTC TTT GAG AAG GTC CTG

      3650      3660      3670      3680      3690
      *      *      *      *
ATA CCA AAG CGA AAC AGC CTT ACA GAG AAG ACC CTG AGT GGC TGA
TAT GGT TTC GCT TTG TCG GAA TGT CTC TTC TGC GAC TCA CCG ACT

      3700      3710      3720      3730
      *      *      *      *
AAG GCC AGC AGA TAG GCC TCG GAG CAT TTT CTT CCT GTT ACC AAG
TTC CGG TCG TCT ATC CGG AGC CTC GTA AAA GAA GGA CAA TOG TTC

      3740      3750      3760      3770      3780
      *      *      *      *
CAC AGG ATG TGG GGA CTG GGA CTT TAA TGG CTG TGA AAC AGG TGA
GTG TCC TAC ACC CCT GAC CCT GAA ATT ACC GAC ACT TTG TCC ACT

      3790      3800      3810      3820
      *      *      *      *
CGT ACG TCA GAA ACA CAT CCT CCG AGC AGG AGG AGG TGG TGG AAG
GCA TGC AGT CTT TGT GTA GGA GGC TCG TCC TCC ACC ACC TTC

      3830      3840      3850      3860      3870
      *      *      *      *
CCT TGA GGG AAG AGA TCC GGA TGA TGG GTC ACC TCA ACC ATC CAA
GCA ACT CCC TTC TCT AGG CCT ACT ACC CAG TGG AGT TGG TAG GTT

      3880      3890      3900      3910
      *      *      *      *
ACA TCA TCC GGA TCC TGG GGG CCA CGT GCG AGA AGA GCA ACT ACA
TGT AGT AGG CCT ACG ACC CCC GGT GCA CGC TCT TCT CGT TGA TGT

      3920      3930      3940      3950      3960
      *      *      *      *
ACC TCT TCA TTG AGT GGA TGG CCG GAG GAT CTG TGG CTC ACC TCT
TGG AGA AGT AAC TCA CCT ACC GCC CTC CTA GAC ACC GAG TGG AGA

      3970      3980      3990      4000
      *      *      *      *
TGA GTA AAT ACG GAG CTT TCA AAG AGT CAG TCG TCA TTA ACT ACA
ACT CAT TTA TGC CTC GAA AGT TCC TCA GTC ACG AGT AAT TGA TGT

      4010      4020      4030      4040      4050
      *      *      *      *
CTG AGC AGT TAC TGC GTG GCC TTT CCT ATC TCC ACG AGA ACC AGA
GAC TCG TCA ATG ACG CAC CGG AAA GGA TAG AGG TGC TCT TGG TCT

      4060      4070      4080      4090
      *      *      *      *
TCA TTC ACA GAG ACG TCA AAG GTG CCA ACC TGC TCA TTG ACA GCA
AGT AAG TGT CTC TGC AGT TTC CAC GGT TGG ACG AGT AAC TGT CGT

      4100      4110      4120      4130      4140

```

FIGURE 2H

## Mouse MEKK1 cDNA

```

      *      *      *      *      *      *      *      *
CCG GTC AGA GGC TGA GAA TTG CAG ACT TTG GAG CTG CTG CCA GGT
GGC CAG TCT CCG ACT CTT AAC GTC TGA AAC CTC GAC GAC GGT CCA

      4150      4160      4170      4180
      *      *      *      *
TGG CAT CAA AAG GAA CCG GTG CAG GAG AGT TCC AGG GAC AGT TAC
ACC GTA GTT TTC CTT GGC CAC GTC CTC TCA AGG TCC CTG TCA ATG

      4190      4200      4210      4220      4230
      *      *      *      *
TGG GGA CAA TTG CAT TCA TGG CGC CTG AGG TCC TAA GAG GTC AGC
ACC CCT GTT AAC GTA AGT ACC GCG GAC TCC AGG ATT CTC CAG TCG

      4240      4250      4260      4270
      *      *      *      *
AGT ATG GTA GGA GCT GTG ATC TAT GGA GTG TTG GCT GCG CCA TTA
TCA TAC CAT CCT CGA CAC TAC ATA CCT CAC AAC CGA CCG GGT AAT

      4280      4290      4300      4310      4320
      *      *      *      *
TAG AAA TGG CTT GTG CAA AAC CAC CTT GGA ATG CAG AAA AAC ACT
ATC TTT ACC GAA CAC GTT TTG GTG GAA CCT TAC GTC TTT TTG TGA

      4330      4340      4350      4360
      *      *      *      *
CCA ATC ATC TCG CCT TGA TAT TTA AGA TTG CTA GCG CAA CTA CTG
GGT TAG TAG AGC GGA ACT ATA AAT TCT AAC GAT CCG GTT GAT GAC

      4370      4380      4390      4400      4410
      *      *      *      *
CAC CGT CCA TCC CGT CAC ACC TGT CCC CCG GTC TGC GCG ACG TGG
GTG GCA GGT AGG GCA GTG TGG ACA GGG GCC CAG ACG CCG TGC ACC

      4420      4430      4440      4450
      *      *      *      *
CCG TCG GCT GCT TAG AAC TTC AGC CTC AGG ACC GCG CTC CGT CCA
GGC ACG CGA CGA ATC TTG AAG TCG GAG TCC TGG CCG GAG GCA GGT

      4460      4470      4480      4490      4500
      *      *      *      *
GAG AGC TGC TGA AAC ATC CCG TCT TCC GTA CCA CGT GGT AGT TAA
CTC TCG ACG ACT TTG TAG GCC AGA AGG CAT GGT GCA CCA TCA ATT

      4510      4520      4530      4540
      *      *      *      *
TTG TTC AGA TCA GCT CTA ATG GAG ACA GGA TAT GCA ACC GGG AGA
AAC AAG TCT AGT CGA GAT TAC CTC TGT CCT ATA CGT TGG CCC TCT

      4550      4560      4570      4580      4590
      *      *      *      *
GAG AAA AGA GAA CTT GTG GGC GAC CAT GCT AAC CCG AGC CCT
CTC TTT TCT CTT GAA CAC CCG CTG GTA CCG CGA TTG GCG TCG GGA

      4600      4610      4620      4630
      *      *      *      *
CAC GCC ACT GAA CAG CCA GAA ACG GGG CCA GCG GGG AAC CGT ACC

```

FIGURE 21



## Mouse MEKK1 cDNA

```

GTG CGG TGA CTT GTC GGT CTT TGC CCC GGT CGC CCC TTG GCA TGG
      4640      4650      4660      4670      4680
TAA GCA TGT GAT TGA CAA ATC ATG ACC TGT ACC TAA GCT CGA TAT
ATT COT ACA CTA ACT GTT TAG TAC TGG ACA TGG ATT CGA GCT ATA

      4690      4700      4710      4720
GCA GAC ATC TAC AGC TCG TCC AGG AAC TGC ACA CCG TGC CTT TCA
CGT CTG TAG ATG TCG AGC ACG TCC TTG ACG TGT GGC ACG GAA AGT

      4730      4740      4750      4760      4770
CAG GAC TGG CTC TGG GGG ACC AGG AAG GCG ATG GAG TTT GCA TGA
GTC CTG ACC GAG ACC CCC TGG TCC TTC CGC TAC CTC AAA CGT ACT

      4780      4790      4800      4810
CTA AAG AAC AGA AGC ATA AAT TTA TTT TTG GAG CAC TTT TTC AGC
GAT TTC TTG TCT TCG TAT TTA AAT AAA AAC CTC GTG AAA AAG TCG

      4820      4830      4840      4850      4860
TAA TCA GTA TTA CCA TGT ACA TCA ACA TCC CCG CCA CAT TTC AAA
ATT AGT CAT AAT GGT ACA TGT AGT TGT ACG GGC GGT GTA AAG TTT

      4870      4880      4890      4900
CTC AGA CTG TCC CAG ATG TCA AGA TCC ACT GTG TTT GAG TTT GTT
GAG TCT GAC AGG GTC TAC AGT TCT AGG TGA CAC AAA CTC AAA CAA

      4910      4920      4930      4940      4950
TGC AGT TCC CTC AGC TTG CTG GTA ATT GTG GTG TTT TGT TTT CGA
ACG TCA AGG GAG TCG AAC GAC CAT TAA CAC CAC AAA ACA AAA GCT

      4960      4970      4980      4990
TGC AAA TGT GAT GTA ATA TTC TTA TTT TCT TTG GAT CAA AGC TGG
ACG TTT ACA CTA CAT TAT AAG AAT AAA AGA AAC CTA GTT TCG ACC

      5000      5010      5020      5030      5040
ACT GAA AAT TGT ACT GTG TAA TTA TTT TTG TGT TTT TAA TGT TAT
TGA CTT TTA ACA TGA CAC ATT AAT AAA AAC ACA AAA ATT ACA ATA

      5050      5060      5070      5080
TTG GTA CTC GAA TTG TAA ATA ACG TCT ACT GCT GTT TAT TCC AGT
AAC CAT GAG CTT AAC ATT TAT TGC AGA TGA CGA CAA ATA AGG TCA

      5090      5100      5110      5120      5130
TTC TAC TAC CTC AGG TGT COT ATA GAT TTT TCT TCT ACC AAA GTT
AAG ATG ATG GAG TCC ACA GGA TAT CTA AAA AGA AGA TGG TTT CAA

```

FIGURE 2J

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## Mouse MEKK1 cDNA

```

      5140      5150      5160      5170
      *      *      *      *
CAC TCT CAG AAT GAA ATT CTA CTT GCT GTG TGA CTA TGA CTC CTA
GTG AGA GTC TTA CTT TAA GAT GCA CGA CAC ACT GAT ACT GAG GAT

      5180      5190      5200      5210      5220
      *      *      *      *      *
AGA CTT CCA GGG CTT AAG GGC TAA CTC CTA TTA GCA CCT TAC TAT
TCT GAA GGT CCC GAA TTC CCG ATT GAG GAT AAT CGT GGA ATG ATA

      5230      5240      5250
      *      *      *
GTA AGC AAA TGC TAC AAA AAA AAA AAA AAA
CAT TCG TTT ACG ATG TTT TTT TTT TTT TTT

```

FIGURE 2K

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hMEKK1/mMEKK1 Protein Alignment

	1	10	20	30	40
mouse	MAAAAGDRA	SSGFPGAAA	SPEAGGGGG	GGALQSGAP	AAGAAGLRE
human					
	50	60	70	80	90
mouse	PGSAGRERAD	WRRQLRKVR	SVELDQLPEQ	PLFLAAASP	CFSTSPSEFP
human					
	100	110	120	130	140
mouse	ADAAAGASRF	QPAAGPPPPG	AASRCGSHA	ELAAARDGA	RSPAGAEPPS
human					
	150	160	170	180	190
mouse	AAAPSGREME	NKETLKGLHK	MEDRPEERMI	REKLKATCMP	AWKHEWLERR
human					AWKHEWLERR
	200	210	220	230	240
mouse	NRRGPFVVVKP	IPVKGDGSEV	NNLAAEFQGE	GQAGSAAPAP	KGRRSPSPGS
human	NRRGPFVVVKP	IPVKGDGSEM	NNLAAESPGE	VQASAAAPAS	KGRRSPSPGN
	250	260	270	280	290
mouse	SPGGRSVKPE	SPGVRRKRVS	FVPFQSGRIT	PFRAPSPDG	FSPYSPEETS
human	SPGGRSVKPE	SPGVRRKRVS	FVPFQSGRIT	PFRAPSPDG	FSPYSPEEIN
	300	310	320	330	340
mouse	RRVNKVMRAR	LYLLQQIGEN	SFLIGGDSPD	NKYRVFTGPQ	NCSCGRGAC
human	RRVNKVMRAR	LYLLQQIGEN	SFLIGGDSPD	NKYRVFTGPQ	NCSCARGTFC
	350	360	370	380	390
mouse	IHLIFVMLRV	FQLEPSDEML	WRKTLKNFEV	ESLFQKYHSR	RSSRIKAPSR
human	IHLIFVMLRV	FQLEPSDEML	WRKTLKNFEV	ESLFQKYHSR	RSSRIKAPSR
	400	410	420	430	440
mouse	NTIQKFVSRM	SNSHLSSSS	TSTSSSENIS	KDEEBQMCPI	CLLGMLDEES
human	NTIQKFVSRM	SNSHLSSSS	TSTSSSENIS	KDEEBQMCPI	CLLGMLDEES

FIGURE 3A

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hMEKK1/mMEKK1 Protein Alignment

	450	460	470	480	490
mouse	LIVCEDGCRN	KLHHHOMSIW	AEECRNRREP	LICPLCRSEW	RSHDFYSHEL
human	LIVCEDGCRN	KLHHHOMSIW	AEECRNRREP	LICPLCRSKW	RSHDFYSHEL
	500	510	520	530	540
mouse	SSPVESPA <del>SL</del>	RAVQ <del>Q</del> ESSPQ	QPVAGSQRRN	QESSFNLI <del>TH</del>	GTQQIPSAVK
human	SSPVDSPS <del>SL</del>	RAAQQ <del>Q</del> ITVQ	QPLAGS-RRN	QESN <del>N</del> FNLI <del>TH</del>	GTQQIPPAVK
	550	560	570	580	590
mouse	DLAEFWIQVF	GMELVGCLFS	RNANVREMAI	RRLSHIVSGA	ILLANGESTG
human	DLAEFWIQVF	GMELVGCLFS	RNANVREMAI	RRLSHIVSGA	ILLANGESTG
	600	610	620	630	640
mouse	NSGGSGGGSL	SAGAASGSSQ	PSISGDVVEA	CCSVLSIVCA	DPVYKVVVAA
human	NSGGSGGGSL	SAGAASGSSQ	PSISGDVVEA	CCSVLSIVCA	DPVYKVVVAA
	650	660	670	680	690
mouse	LKITLRAMLVY	TPCHSLAERI	KLQRLLRPVY	DTILVWCADA	NSRISQLSIS
human	LKITLRAMLVY	TPCHSLAERI	KLQRLLRPVY	DTILVWCADA	NSRISQLSIS
	700	710	720	730	740
mouse	TVLELCKGQA	GELAVGREIL	KAGSIGVGVV	DYVLSCTILN	QAESNNWDEL
human	TVLELQNGQA	GELAVGREIL	KAGSIGVGVV	DYVLSCTILN	QAESNNWDEL
	750	760	770	780	790
mouse	LGRCLIDRL	LLEFPAEFYP	HIVSIIVSQA	EPVEIRYKKL	LSLLIFALQS
human	LGRCLIDRL	LLEFPAEFYP	HIVSIIVSQA	EPVEIRYKKL	LSLLIFALQS
	800	810	820	830	840
mouse	IINSHSMVGK	LSRRIYLSSA	RMVIAVPAVF	SKLVIMLNAS	GSTHFTMRMR
human	IINSHSMVGK	LSRRIYLSSA	RMVIAVPAVF	SKLVIMLNAS	GSTHFTMRMR
	850	860	870	880	890
mouse	RLMAIADEVE	IAEVIQLGVE	DIVDGHQDSL	QAVAPTSCLE	NSSLEHIVHR
human	RLMAIADEVE	IAEVIQLGVE	DIVDGHQDSL	QALAPASCLE	NSSLEHIVHR

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FIGURE 3B

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hMEKK1/mMEKK1 Protein Alignment

	900	910	920	930	940
mouse	EKTGKGLSAT	RLSASSEDIS	DRLAGVSVGL	PSSTITTEQPK	PAVQIKGRPH
human	EKTGKGLSAT	RLSASSEDIS	DRLAGVSVGL	PSSTITTEQPK	PAVQIKGRPH
	950	960	970	980	990
mouse	SQCLNSSPLS	HAQLMFPAPS	APCSSAPSV	DISKHRPQAF	VPCKIPSASP
human	SQCLNSSPLS	HAQLMFPAPS	APCSSAPSV	DISKHRPQAF	VPCKIPSASP
	1000	1010	1020	1030	1040
mouse	QTQRKFSLQF	QRNCSEHRDS	DQLSPVFTQS	RPPSSNIHR	PKPSRPVFGS
human	QTQRKFSLQF	QRNCSEHRDS	DQLSPVFTQS	RPPSSNIHR	PKPSRPVFGS
	1050	1060	1070	1080	1090
mouse	TSKLGDAIKS	SMITDLGSAS	RCDDSFSGGG	NSGNAVIPSD	ETVFTPEVDK
human	TSKLGDAIKS	SMITDLGSAS	RCDDSFSGGG	NSGNAVIPSD	ETVFTPEVDK
	1100	1110	1120	1130	1140
mouse	CRLDVNTIELN	SSIEDLLEAS	MPSSDITVIF	KSEVAVLSP	KAENDITYKD
human	CRLDVNTIELN	SSIEDLLEAS	MPSSDITVIF	KSEVAVLSP	KAENDITYKD
	1150	1160	1170	1180	1190
mouse	DVNHNQKCKE	KMEAEIEEEAL	ATAMAMSASQ	DALPITVFQLQ	VENGEDIIII
human	DVNHNQKCKE	KMEAEIEEEAL	ATAMAMSASQ	DALPITVFQLQ	VENGEDIIII
	1200	1210	1220	1230	1240
mouse	QQDTPETILPG	HIKAKOPYRE	DAEWLKGQQI	GLGAFSSCYQ	AQDVGTIGILM
human	QQDTPETILPG	HIKAKOPYRE	DAEWLKGQQI	GLGAFSSCYQ	AQDVGTIGILM
	1250	1260	1270	1280	1290
mouse	AVKQVTVYVRN	TSSBQEEVVE	ALREEIRMMG	HLNHNILIRM	LGATCEKSNY
human	AVKQVTVYVRN	TSSBQEEVVE	ALREEIRMMG	HLNHNILIRM	LGATCEKSNY
	1300	1310	1320	1330	1340
mouse	NLFIEWMAGG	SVAHLLSKYG	AFKESVVINY	TEQLLRGLSY	LHENQIIHRD
human	NLFIEWMAGG	SVAHLLSKYG	AFKESVVINY	TEQLLRGLSY	LHENQIIHRD

FIGURE 3C

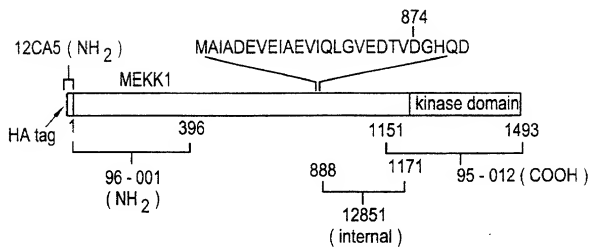
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hMEKK1/mMEKK1 Protein Alignment

	1350	1360	1370	1380	1390
mouse	VKGANLLIDS	TGQRLRIADF	GAAARLASKG	TGAGERQQQL	LGTTAFMAPE
human	VKGANLLIDS	TGQRLRIADF	GAAARLASKG	TGAGERQQQL	LGTTAFMAPE
	1400	1410	1420	1430	1440
mouse	VLRGQYGRS	CDWWSVGCAI	IEMACAKPEW	NAEKHSNHIA	LIFKIASATT
human	VLRGQYGRS	CDWWSVGCAI	IEMACAKPEW	NAEKHSNHIA	LIFKIASATT
	1450	1460	1470	1480	1490
mouse	APSIPSHLSP	GLRDVAVRCL	ELQPQDRPPS	RELLKHPVER	TIW*
human	APSIPSHLSP	GLRDVALRCL	ELQPQDRPPS	RELLKHPVER	TIW*

FIGURE 3D

FIG.4

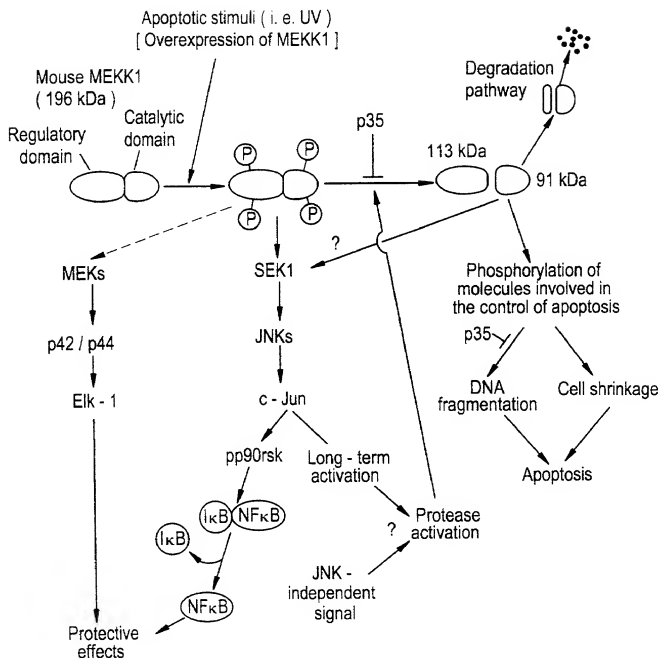






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FIG. 6



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Lipman-Pearson Protein Alignment

Ktuple: 2; Gap Penalty: 4; Gap Length Penalty: 12

	Similarity Index	Gap Number	Gap Length	Consensus Length
(1>1493)	(1>1493)	94.1	4	10
				1498
NSGGSGGSLSAGAASGSSOPSISGDVVEACCSVLSIVC	610 620 630 640 650 660			
TSGGSGGSLSAGAASGSSOPSISGDVVEAFCSVLSIVC	600 610 620 630 640 650			
TPCHSLAERIKLORLLRPVDTILVKCADANSRTSOLSISTVLELCKGAGELAVGREIL	670 680 690 700 710 720			
TPCHSLAERIKLORLLRPVDTILVKCADANSRTSOLSISTVLELCKGAGELAVGREIL	660 670 680 690 700 710			
KAGSIGGGVDYVLSILGNOAESNNWELLGRCLIDRLLLEFP	730 740 750 760 770 780			
KAGSIGGGVDYVLSILGNOAESNNWELLGRCLIDRLLLEIS	720 730 740 750 760 770			
EPVEIRYKLLSLTLFALOSIDNSHSHVGKLSRRILYSSARHVT	790 800 810 820 830 840			
EPVEIRYKLLSLTLFALOSIDNSHSHVGKLSRRILYSSARHVT	780 790 800 810 820 830			
GSTHFTMRRLMAIADEVEIAEVIQLGVEDTVDGHODSLQAV	850 860 870 880 890 900			
GSSHFAHMRRLMAIADEVEIAEVIQLGVEDTVDGHODSLQAV	840 850 860 870 880 890			
EKTGKLSATRLSASSEDISDRLAGSVGLPSSITTEQPKPAV	910 920 930 940 950 960			
EKTGKLSATRLSASSEDISDRLAGSVGLPSSITTEQPKPAV	900 910 920 930 940 950			
HAQLMFPAPSPAPCSAPSVP-----DISKHPQAFVPC	970 980 990 1000 1010			
PPOLMFPAPSPAPCSAPSVPAGSVTDASKHRPRAFPVCK	960 970 980 990 1000 1010			
EHRSDOLSPVFTOSRPPSSNIHRPKPSRPVPGSTSKLG	1020 1030 1040 1050 1060 1070			
ENRDEKLSPVFTOSRPPSSNIHRKASRPVPGSTSKLG	1020 1030 1040 1050 1060 1070			
FGGGNSGNAVIPSDETVFTPYEDKCRLDYNTELNSSIED	1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130			
FGSGNSGSAVIPSEETAFTPAEDKCRLDYNTELNSSIED	1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130			
VLSPKEAENDDTYKDDYNHNQCKEKEAEAEAEALAMAM	1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1190			
VLSPKEAENDDTYKDDYNHNQCKEKEAEAEAEALAMAM	1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1190			

FIGURE 7A

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## Lipman-Pearson Protein Alignment

Ktuple: 2; Gap Penalty: 4; Gap Length Penalty: 12

	Similarity Index	Gap Number	Gap Length	Consensus Length	
(1>1493)	(1>1493)	94.1	4	10	1498
↖10      ↖20      ↖30      ↖40      ↖50      ↖60					
HAAAAADRASSSGFPGAAAASPEAGGGGGGGGALOGSGAPAGAAGLLREPGSAGRERAD					
HAAAAADRASSSGFPGAAAASPEA---GGGGGALOGSGAPAGA--GLLRETGSAGRERAD					
↖10      ↖20      ↖30      ↖40      ↖50					
WRRROLRKVRSVELDOLPEOPLFLAAASPPCPSTSPSPPEPADAAGASRFOPAAGPPPPG					↖120
WRRQOLRKVRSVELDOLPEOPLFLTA-SPPCPSTSPSPPEPADAAGASGFOPAAGPPPPG					
↖60      ↖70      ↖80      ↖90      ↖100      ↖110      ↖120					
AASRCGSHSAELAAARDSGARSPAGAEPPSAAAPSGREHMKETLKLGHKMDRPEERM					↖180
AASRCGSHSAELAAARDSGARSPAGAEPPSAAAPSGREHMKETLKLGHKMDRPEERM					
↖120      ↖130      ↖140      ↖150      ↖160      ↖170      ↖180					
REKLKATCMPAWKHEWLERRNRRGPVYVKPIKGDGSEVNNLAAEPQGGAGSAAP					↖240
REKLKATCMPAWKHEWLERRNRRGPVYVKPIKGDGSEHNLAAELQGGAGSAAP					
↖180      ↖190      ↖200      ↖210      ↖220      ↖230      ↖240					
KGRRSPSPGSSPSGRSVKPESPGVRRKRVSPVPFOSGRITPPRRAPSPDGFSPEETS					↖300
KGRRSPSPGSSPSGRSGKPESPGVRRKRVSPVPFOSGRITPPRRAPSPDGFSPEETS					
↖240      ↖250      ↖260      ↖270      ↖280      ↖290      ↖300					
RRVNVKVMRARLYLLQOIGPNSFLIGGSDPNKYRVFIGPQNCSCGRGAFCIHLFVHLRV					↖360
RRVNVKVMRARLYLLQOIGPNSFLIGGSDPNKYRVFIGPQNCSCGRGTFCIHLFVHLRV					
↖300      ↖310      ↖320      ↖330      ↖340      ↖350      ↖360					
FOLEPSDPLWRKTLKNFEVESLFQKYHSRRSSRIKAPSRNTIKQFVSRMSNSHTLSSSS					↖420
FOLEPSDPLWRKTLKNFEVESLFQKYHSRRSSRIKAPSRNTIKQFVSRMSNCHTLSSSS					
↖360      ↖370      ↖380      ↖390      ↖400      ↖410      ↖420					
TSTSSSENSIKDEEEOHCPICLLGMLDEESLYCEDGCRNKLHHCHMSIWAEECRNRREP					↖480
TSTSSSENSIKDEEEOHCPICLLGMLDEESLYCEDGCRNKLHHCHMSIWAEECRNRREP					
↖420      ↖430      ↖440      ↖450      ↖460      ↖470      ↖480					
LICPLCRSKWRSHDFYSHELSSPVESPASLRAVQOQSSPOQPVAGSORRNOESSNLTHTF					↖540
LICPLCRSKWRSHDFYSHELSSPVDSPSLRGVQOQSSPOQPVAGSORRNOESSNLTHTF					
↖480      ↖490      ↖500      ↖510      ↖520      ↖530      ↖540					
GTQOIPSAKYDLAEPWIOAFGMELVGCLFSRNWNVREHMLRRLSHDVS GALLANGESTG					↖600
GTQOIPPAKYDLAEPWIOAFGMELVGCLFSRNWNVREHMLRRLSHDVS GALLANGESTG					
↖540      ↖550      ↖560      ↖570      ↖580      ↖590      ↖600					

FIGURE 7B

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f

Lipman-Pearson Protein Alignment

Ktuple: 2; Gap Penalty: 4; Gap Length Penalty: 12

	Similarity Index	Gap Number	Gap Length	Consensus Length
(1>1493)	(1>1493)	94.1	4	10
1200 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250				
DIIT100DTPETLPGHTKAKOPYREDAEWLKG00IGLGAFFSSCYA0DVGTLMAVKQV				
:     :     :     :     :     :     :     :     :     :				
DIIT100DTPETLPGHTKANEPYREDTEWLKG00IGLGAFFSSCYA0DVGTLMAVKQV				
1200 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250				
1260 1270 1280 1290 1300 1310				
TYVRNTSSE0EEVVEALREEIRMMGHLNHPNIIRMLGATCEKSNYNLFIEWMAGGSVAHL				
:     :     :     :     :     :     :     :     :				
TYVRNTSSE0EEVVEALREEIRMMSHLNHPNIIRMLGATCEKSNYNLFIEWMAGGSVAHL				
1260 1270 1280 1290 1300 1310				
1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370				
LSKYGAFKESVVINYTEOLLRGLSYLHENOIIHRDVKGANLLIDSTGQRLRIADFGAAAR				
:     :     :     :     :     :     :     :     :				
LSKYGAFKESVVINYTEOLLRGLSYLHENOIIHRDVKGANLLIDSTGQRLRIADFGAAAR				
1320 1330 1340 1350 1360 1370				
1380 1390 1400 1410 1420 1430				
LASKGTGAGEFGOLLGTIAFMAPEVLRG00YGRSCDVWSVGCAIIEMACAKPPWNAEKH				
:     :     :     :     :     :     :     :     :				
LASKGTGAGEFGOLLGTIAFMAPEVLRG00YGRSCDVWSVGCAIIEMACAKPPWNAEKH				
1380 1390 1400 1410 1420 1430				
1440 1450 1460 1470 1480 1490				
SNHLALIFKIASATTAPSIPSHLSPGLRDVAVRCLLELOPDRPPSRELLKHPVFRTTW				
:     :     :     :     :     :     :     :     :				
SNHLALIFKIASATTAPSIPSHLSPGLRDVAVRCLLELOPDRPPSRELLKHPVFRTTW				
1440 1450 1460 1470 1480 1490				

FIGURE 7C

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**MEKK 1**

rat	MAAAAGDRASSSGFPGAAAASPEA---GGGGGALQGGSGAPAAG-AGLLRETGSAGRE
mouse	MAAAAGDRASSSGFPGAAAASPEAGGGGGGGGALQGGSGAPAAGAAGLLREPGSAGRE
rat	RADWRRQQLRKVRVELDQLPEQPLFL-TASPPCPSTSPSPPEPADAAGASGFGQPA
mouse	RADWRRQQLRKVRVELDQLPEQPLFLAAASPPCPSTSPSPPEPADAAGASRFQPA
rat	GPPPPGAASRCGSHSAELAAARDSGARSPAGAEFFSAAPSGREMNKETLKLGLHKM
mouse	GPPPPGAASRCGSHSAELAAARDSGARSPAGAEFFSAAPSGREMNKETLKLGLHKM
rat	DDRPEERMIREKLKATCMPAWKHEWLERRNRGPPVVVKPIPIKGDGSEMSNLAELQ
mouse	EDRPEERMIREKLKATCMPAWKHEWLERRNRGPPVVVKPIPIKGDGSEVNNLAEEQ
rat	GEGQAGSAAPAFKGRSSPSGSSPSGRSGKPESPGVRRKRVSFVFFQSGRITPPRA
mouse	GEGQAGSAAPAFKGRSSPSGSSPSGRSVKPESPGVRRKRVSFVFFQSGRITPPRA
rat	PSPDGFSFYSPETSRRVKNVMRARLYLQQIGPNSFLIGGSDPNKYRVFIGPQNC
mouse	PSPDGFSFYSPETSRRVKNVMRARLYLQQIGPNSFLIGGSDPNKYRVFIGPQNC
rat	SCGRGTFCIHLFVMLRVFQLEPSDFMLWRKTLKNEFEVSLFQKYHSRRSSRIKAPS
mouse	SCGRGTFCIHLFVMLRVFQLEPSDFMLWRKTLKNEFEVSLFQKYHSRRSSRIKAPS
rat	RNTIQKFVSRMSNCHTLSSSSTSTSSSENSIKDEEEMQPCICLLGMLDEESLTVCED
mouse	RNTIQKFVSRMSNCHTLSSSSTSTSSSENSIKDEEEMQPCICLLGMLDEESLTVCED
rat	GCRNKLHHHCMSIWAEECRNREPLICPLCRSKWRSHDFYSHELSSPVDSPSTSLRGV
mouse	GCRNKLHHHCMSIWAEECRNREPLICPLCRSKWRSHDFYSHELSSPVSFASLRAV
human	NKLHHHCMSIWAEECRN PLICPLCRS WRSHDFYSHELSSPVDSPSSL
rat	QQPSSPQQFVAGSQRRNQESFNLTHYGTQQIPPAVKDLAEFWIQVFGMELVGCLFS
mouse	QQPSSPQQFVAGSQRRNQESSFNLTHFGTQQIPSAVKDLAEFWIQVFGMELVGCLFS
human	Q V HELAGS RRNQESFNLTHYGTQQIPPAVKDLAEFWIQVFGMELVGCLFS
rat	RNNVREMALARLRLSHDVSGALLANGESTGTSGGGGGGSLSAGASGSSQPSISGDV
mouse	RNNVREMALARLRLSHDVSGALLANGESTGTSGGGGGGSLSAGASGSSQPSISGDV
human	RNNVREMALARLRLSHDVSGALLANGESTGTSGGGGGGSSPSGGATSG SQTSG SODV
rat	VEAFCSVLSTVCADPVYKVVVAALKTLRAMLVYTPCHSLAERIKLQRLLRPVVDTL
mouse	VEACCSVLSTVCADPVYKVVVAALKTLRAMLVYTPCHSLAERIKLQRLLRPVVDTL
human	VEACC
rat	VKCADANSRTSQLSISTVLELCKGQAGELAVGREILKAGSIGVGGVDVYVLSCILGNQ
mouse	VKCADANSRTSQLSISTVLELCKGQAGELAVGREILKAGSIGVGGVDVYVLSCILGNQ
human	
rat	AESNNWQELLGRCLIDRLLEISAEFYPHIVSTDVSOAEPVEIRYKLLSLAFAL
mouse	AESNNWQELLGRCLIDRLLEFPAEFYPHIVSTDVSOAEPVEIRYKLLSLAFAL
human	PAEFYPHIVSTDVSOAEPVEIRYKLLSL FA
rat	QSIDNSHSMVGKLSRRIVLSSARMVTAVPAVSKLVIMLASGSSHTFTRMRRLMC I
mouse	QSIDNSHSMVGKLSRRIVLSSARMVTAVPAVSKLVIMLASGSSHTFTRMRRLMC I
human	K ID SHSMVG SR DISLCYDDGRSAVCPSPW PCLMLLGSTHTFTRMRRLMAI

FIGURE 8A

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rat	ADEVEIAEVIQIGSEDTLDGQDDSSQALAPPRYPRESSSLEHTAHVEKTGKGLKATRL
mouse	ADEVEIAEVIQIGVEDTVDGHQDLSLQAVAPTSCLENSSLEHTVHREKTGKGLSATRL
human	ADEVEIAEVIQIGVEDTVDGHQDLSLALAPASCRENSSLEHTVHREKTGKGLSATRL
rat	SASSEDISDRLAGVSVGLPSSATTEQPKPTVQTKGRPHSQCLNSSPLSPQPLMFPAI
mouse	SASSEDISDRLAGVSVGLPSSTTTEQPKPAVQTKGRPHSQCLNSSPLSHAQLMFPAP
human	STSSSEISDRLAGVSVGFPSSTTTEQPKPAVQTKGRPHSQCLNSSPLSHAQLMFPAP
rat	SAPCSSAPSVFAGSVTDASKHRPRAFVPCIKIPSASFQTKRFSLOFQRTCSENRDE
mouse	SAPCSSAPSVF-----DISKHRPQAFVPCIKIPSASFQTKRFSLOFQRNCSEHRSD
human	SAPCSSAP VF DISKHRPQAFVPCIKILPHLPQTKRFSLQFQRN EHRDQT
rat	KLSPVFTQSRPPSSNIHRAKASRFVPGSTSKLGDASKNSMTLDLNASQCDSDSFGS
mouse	QLSPVFTQSRPPSSNIHRRPKPSRFVPGSTSKLGDATKSSMTLDLGSASRCDDSDSG
human	QLSPVFTQSQDPTSSNIHRRPKDRPAPGSTSKLGDATKSSMTLDLQCSRCDDSDSG
rat	GSNSGSAVIPSEETAFTPAEDKCRLDVNPENLSSIEDLLEASMPSSDTTVTFKSEVA
mouse	GGNSGNAVIPSDETVFTPVEDKCRLDVNTLNSSIDLLEASMPSSDTTVTFKSEVA
human	GGNSGNAVIPSDETVFTPVEDKCRLDVNTLNSSIDLLEASMPSSDTTVTFKSEVA
rat	VLSPKEAENDDTYKDDVNHNQCKEKEKEAEAEALAIAMAMSQDALPIVPQLQVE
mouse	VLSPKEAENDDTYKDDVNHNQCKEKEKEAEAEALAIAMAMSQDALPIVPQLQVE
human	VLSPKEAENDTYK VY
rat	NGEDIIIIQQDTPETLPGHTKANEFYREDTEWLKGGQIGLIGAFSSCYQAQDVGTGL
mouse	NGEDIIIIQQDTPETLPGHTKAKQPYREDAEWLKGQIGLIGAFSSCYQAQDVGTGL
human	VIQQDTPETLPGHTKAKQPYREDAEWL G QIGLIGF
rat	MAVKQVTVYRNTSSEQEEVVEALREEIRMMSHLNHPNIIRMLGATCEKSNYNLFIEW
mouse	MAVKQVTVYRNTSSEQEEVVEALREEIRMMSHLNHPNIIRMLGATCEKSNYNLFIEW
human	ETIR MSHLNHP IIRMLG TGKKENY LFIEW
rat	MAGASVAHLLSKYGAFKESVVINYTEQLLRGLSVLHENQIITHRDVKGANLLIDSTGQ
mouse	MAGGSVAHLLSKYGAFKESVVINYTEQLLRGLSVLHENQIITHRDVKGANLLIDSTGQ
human	MAGGSVAHLLSKYGAF ESVDI YTEQ LRGLSVLHENQIITH DVGKANLLID TG
rat	RLRIADFGAAARLASKGTGAGEFQGGQLGTIAFMAPEVLRGQYGRSCDWSVSGCAI
mouse	RLRIADFGAAARLASKGTGAGEFQGGQLGTIAFMAPEVLRGQYGRSCDWSVSGCAI
human	RLRIADFGAAA LASKG GAGEFQGGQL GTIAFMAPEV RG QYGRSCDWSVSGCAI
rat	IEMACAKPPWNAEKHSNHLALIFKIASATTAFSPSHLSPGLRDVALRCLELPQDR
mouse	IEMACAKPPWNAEKHSNHLALIFKIASATTAFSPSHLSPGLRDVALRCLELPQDR
human	IEMACAKPPWNAEKHSNHLALIKKIASATTAFSPSHLSPGLRDVALRCLELPQDR
rat	PPSRELLKHPVFRITW
mouse	PPSRELLKHPVFRITW
human	PPSRELLKHPVFRITW

FIGURE 8B

**DECLARATION, PETITION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY  
FOR PATENT APPLICATION**

(Check one):

- ☐ Declaration Submitted with Initial Filing  
☒ Declaration Submitted after Initial Filing

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name,

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

**MEKK1 PROTEINS AND FRAGMENTS THEREOF  
FOR USE IN REGULATING APOPTOSIS**

the specification of which (check one):

- ☐ is attached hereto.  
OR  
☒ was filed on 12 February 1999 as PCT International Application Number  
PCT/US99/02974  
☐ and was amended by PCT Article 19 Amendment on \_\_\_\_\_  
(if applicable),  
☐ and was amended by PCT Article 34 Amendment on \_\_\_\_\_  
(if applicable).

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understood the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

# PRIORITY CLAIM

(Check one):

- ☐ no such applications have been filed.
- ☒ such applications have been filed as follows

**1) FOREIGN PRIORITY CLAIM:** I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119(a)-(d) or §365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or §365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application Number(s)	Country	Foreign Filing Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Priority Not Claimed	Certified Copy Attached	
				Yes	No
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- ☐ Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.

**2) PROVISIONAL PRIORITY CLAIM:** I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

Provisional Application Number(s)	Filing Date (dd/mm/yyyy)

- ☐ Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.

**3) U.S./PCT PRIORITY CLAIM:** I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application or §365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

U.S. Parent Application Number	PCT Parent Number	Parent Filing Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Parent Patent Number (if applicable)
	<b>PCT/US99/02974</b>	<b>12 February 1999 (12.02.99)</b>	
<b>09/023,130</b>		<b>13 February 1998 (13.02.98)</b>	

- ☐ Additional U.S. or PCT international application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority sheet attached hereto.



# POWER OF ATTORNEY:

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorneys and/or agents to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

W. Hugo Liepmann	Reg. No. 20,407	Catherine J. Kara	Reg. No. 41,106
James E. Cockfield	Reg. No. 19,162	Faustino A. Lichauro	Reg. No. 41,942
Thomas V. Smurzynski	Reg. No. 24,798	Jeanne M. DiGiorgio	Reg. No. 41,710
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Amy E. Mandragouras	Reg. No. 36,207	John L. Welch	Reg. No. 28,129
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Jane E. Remillard	Reg. No. 38,872	DeAnn F. Smith	Reg. No. 36,683
Jeremiah Lynch	Reg. No. 17,425	William D. DeVaul	Reg. No. 42,483
Kevin J. Canning	Reg. No. 35,470	David J. Ridders	Reg. No. 43,882
David A. Lane, Jr.	Reg. No. 39,261	Chi Suk Kim	Reg. No. 42,728

Send Correspondence to:

**Giulio A. DeConti, Jr., Lahive & Cockfield, LLP, 28 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109, United States of America**

Direct Telephone Calls to: (name and telephone number)

**Giulio A. DeConti, Jr., (617) 227-7400**

Wherefore I petition that letters patent be granted to me for the invention or discovery described and claimed in the attached specification and claims, and hereby subscribe my name to said specification and claims and to the foregoing declaration, power of attorney, and this petition.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Full name of sole or first inventor <b>Gary L. JOHNSON</b>	
Inventor's signature	Date
Residence <b>2497 Keller Farm Drive, Boulder, Colorado 80304, United States of America</b>	
Citizenship <b>United States of America</b>	
Post Office Address (if different) <b>same as above</b>	

**DECLARATION, PETITION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY  
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 Amy E. Mandragouras Reg. No. 36,207  
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 Jane E. Remillard Reg. No. 38,872  
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 Kevin J. Canning Reg. No. 35,470  
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Full name of sole or first inventor <b>Gary L. JOHNSON</b>	
Inventor's signature <i>Gary L. Johnson</i>	Date <i>4/21/00</i>
Residence <b>1077 Race Street, Apt. 1604, Denver, Colorado 80206, United States of America</b>	
Citizenship <b>United States of America</b>	
Post Office Address (if different) <b>same as above</b>	